





## First Step in Diplomatic Drive

## Separate Debate on Palestine Sought at UN by Arab Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Arab foreign ministers today ended a four-day conference highlighted by the first step in a wide-ranging diplomatic drive by the Palestinians to gain international support for their position in the Middle East conflict.

Acting on a proposal by the Palestinian Liberation Organiza-

tion, the ministers instructed their United Nations delegates to collectively seek a General Assembly debate of the Palestine problem as a separate item on the agenda.

PLO delegates described this decision as the most important of the biennial ministerial session. They said that for the last 20 years the UN had dealt with the Palestine question as a refugee issue and had debated it as part of the broader Middle East crisis after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The time has now come for the UN to treat it independently as the "national liberation cause," they contended.

Parallel with this move, sources close to the PLO said, the organization also informed the United States of its readiness to enter into political dialogue with American officials—something it has never done before and publicly denied doing this time.

They also said PLO leaders planned to send delegations and messages to many countries to seek their support at the UN.

They said that the PLO was assured of the support of at least 80 members of the General Assembly, more than half the total membership.

Another aim of the PLO is to widen the scope of its acceptance as the only spokesman for the Palestinian people, they said.

Jordan claims to represent some Palestinians, and an attempt at healing the Palestinian-Jordanian rift on this issue will be one of the foremost aims of the Arab summit conference scheduled for Oct. 25 at Rabat, Morocco.

## U.S. Termed Ready

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The United States is ready to meet with representatives of Palestinian organizations at an appropriate time, State Department officials reluctantly acknowledged yesterday.

But it was clearly with a sense of relief that U.S. officials also noted a news dispatch denying that the PLO had made an overture to the United States seeking direct discussions, preferably between Yasser Arafat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

U.S. officials are particularly sensitive to discussing the Palestinian issue at this time, just prior to the arrival of Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin arrives Sept. 10 to discuss the next stages of the Middle East peace negotiations.

Any meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Kissinger would provide an appearance of legitimacy for the PLO. That is why the Palestinians have said they would insist that any such meeting should take place, be publicized. But given the current situation—added to Mr. Kissinger's own penchant for behind-the-scenes diplomacy—it does not seem likely that such talks would come soon.

## Pentagon Denies Major Thefts of Arms in Greece

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—The Pentagon today denied reports that there had been widespread thefts of U.S. arms supplied to Greece.

But it said that it was investigating the loss of large amounts of ammunition, apparently stolen from ocean-going barges bound for Cambodia.

Syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, in a column last week, quoted a Greek exile here as saying that during the Cyprus crisis, mobilizing Greek reservists discovered supplies of American M-16 rifles, combat boots, machine guns and rockets to be entirely inadequate.

The columnists reported that crates of M-16 rifles were found to have one or two layers of rifles on top but rocks, wood, and other filler material underneath.

A Pentagon statement said that "the possibility of scattered incidents of theft or misuse cannot be completely ruled out," but noted that it had never supplied M-16 rifles to Greece and that American combat boots had not been sent to that country for at least 20 years.

## French Cabinet To Meet in Lyons

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—The French government today announced that it would hold its next cabinet meeting Wednesday in Lyons, the first cabinet session to be held outside the French capital in peacetime.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's idea of moving the weekly meeting out of Paris dramatized his support for decentralizing government in France and making it more responsive to local needs.

The government spokesman, André Rossi, indicated that the cabinet would make periodic sorties to other provincial capitals. Lyons, about 300 miles southeast of Paris, is France's third-largest city.

## Execution in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Egyptian government today executed a man, a former director of housing in the Sinai governorate, who was convicted of spying for Israel in 1967, prison officials said.

## Turks Capture Greek Village In Latest Fighting on Cyprus

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Sept. 4.—Turkish troops overran Greek Cypriot defenses today and captured the village of Galini west of Nicosia in the heaviest fighting reported since the Aug. 16 cease-fire, a UN spokesman said.

In other cease-fire violations, both sides hurled hand grenades and gasoline bombs at one another along the line separating the Turkish and Greek sectors of Nicosia late last night. Many Greek Cypriots thought it was the start of another Turkish push, the UN spokesman said.

The Turks advanced four miles past their cease-fire lines west of Nicosia on the coast after a brief exchange of gunfire, the spokesman said.

A government spokesman said one National Guard man was killed in the fighting.

Provocation Charged  
Turkish commanders said that they were provoked into taking Galini after guardsmen opened fire on their positions near the western edge of the town. A government spokesman said the Turks started the assault, driving the guardsmen out with mortar and machine-gun fire.

Meanwhile, President Glafkos Clerides said today that his government has confiscated hundreds of weapons from illegally armed Greek Cypriots.

The President said in an interview that the confiscations were made to improve internal security in the Greek community. He said that most of the weapons had

been taken by the National Guard from men belonging to BOKA-B, the rightist military group. Weapons had also been taken from leftists, the President said. He did not disclose the exact number nor types of weapons, nor how many were taken from any particular group.

But the President said the confiscation had improved the security of his government and that he did not fear a violent attempt to remove him from office. "If I wasn't feeling secure, I wouldn't be sitting in an office with all that glass," he said, smiling and pointing to the windows in his office.

At the same time he denied knowledge that any Greek or Greek Cypriot official had told their Turkish counterparts that they conceded the Cyprus would be formally partitioned into two sectors. The concession had been denied yesterday by Rauf Denktaş, the head of the Turkish Cypriot administration. Mr. Clerides said that Mr. Denktaş's statement indicated that the Turkish leader was "dreaming."

Since he assumed the presidency six weeks ago, Mr. Clerides has been attempting to establish a government acceptable to the rightists who helped to oust Archbishop Makarios as president on July 15, and to the leftists who support the archbishop and advocate his return to the island. In recent days, the archbishop has been issuing statements from London calling, without excess enthusiasm, for Greek Cypriots to unite, for the present, behind Mr. Clerides.

## Soviet Dissident III After Police Arrest

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Jewish dissident Vitaly Rubin, 51, suffered his second heart seizure in two weeks yesterday when he was arrested by police, his wife said.

Mrs. Rubin said her husband, a specialist in ancient Chinese philosophy, was taken from his bed early in the morning by two policemen, who said he would be charged with "parasitism," or prolonged joblessness. He was rushed to the hospital after being taken to the police station, his wife said. His condition was not known.



CLINICALLY CURED—Spanish chief of State Francisco Franco, 81, shows that he is back in the swing of things at La Coruna, where he is recuperating. Gen. Franco was pronounced cured of a circulatory ailment with complications which hospitalized him three weeks.

## Egyptian Economic Ills Anger Parliament and Press in Cairo

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—In one of the most heated debates ever held in the Egyptian Parliament, members harshly questioned the minister of trade recently and told him that if he felt he could not do his job he should resign.

Some members suggested that black market dealers be shot in public squares. Others deplored the building of seaside bungalows for new cabinet members at Alexandria, where the government conducts much of its business during the summer.

The debate was provoked by shortages in many basic commodities like sugar, tea, meat, chicken, rice, soap and matches. Six months ago, the government promised that the shortages would be overcome by early summer.

The press, freed of direct censorship by President Anwar Sadat earlier this year, has been criticizing the shortages and accusing First Deputy Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazy of procrastination in his economic policies. Mousa Sabry, an influential columnist close to the President, proposed that the government give up distributing consumer goods.

## Food Supply Low

Basic foods and other essentials are sold for low prices in government stores. But the quantities available at these stores are not sufficient. There are long lines of waiting customers, and many of the goods bought in this way find their way into private shops where they are then sold at much higher prices.

The criticism by journalists and the members of Parliament has obviously stung the government. But Mr. Sadat declared that neither economic difficulties nor the public debate would make him go back on his basic decision to permit free discussion and to generally liberalize the country's institutions.

Mr. Sadat has not only conceded but emphasized Egypt's economic difficulties. In an attention-catching phrase, he said that before the war with Israel last October, he had reported to his government colleagues that the country's economy was "at point zero," and implied that this had been an important factor in his decision to go to war.

He added that only after the fighting had started did Egypt obtain \$500 million from other Arab countries—a gift, he said, that would not have been available without the war.

The President may well have understated the situation. Some Egyptian experts at the time defined the state of the economy not as "zero growth" but said that with about 800,000 births annually, the economic situation was actually deteriorating.

## No Hard Currency

The Suez Canal and the Egyptian oil fields in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula brought no revenues. Because of the military stalemate, there were no foreign investments. Payments on a huge debt to the Soviet Union for arms had begun a little earlier after an initial moratorium. Much of the country's cotton crop and output of the nationalized industry went to the Soviet Union to pay for the Aswan Dam and thus failed to earn any hard currency.

A quarrel with Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, had

been a source of large, if erratic, financial aid.

Since the war, and as a result of it, the long-term outlook has improved. But there have been no visible improvements in the lives of the average citizens.

During the last six months, newspapers have reported about \$2.5 billion in offers of loans, grants, and investments from other Arab countries, Iran, Europe, Japan and the United States, including a \$350 million American aid plan that Congress has yet to approve.

But there is a severe shortage of foreign currency for consumer goods. Other Arab governments and investors, like their Western counterparts, are seeking profitable long-range projects and are not willing to underwrite the Egyptian budget.

The exception is King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who gave Egypt a grant of \$250 million two weeks ago.

The trade minister, Fathi al-Madbouli, estimated that Egypt's trade deficit in this fiscal year will be about 1.243 billion Egyptian pounds, or more than \$3 billion.

## Qadhafi Opposes Political Solution In the Mideast

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (UPI)—A political settlement will bring peace to the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue as long as Israel exists, Col. Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said yesterday.

Addressing a news conference in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, Col. Qadhafi said events have proved him "right 100 per cent" in opposing the lifting of the Arab oil embargo to Western states that support Israel. An account of the conference was distributed by Libya's Arab Revolution News Agency.

Asked if the Arab-Israeli conflict will end if a political settlement is reached, Col. Qadhafi said: "The conflict will continue as long as Palestinian soil remains occupied" by Israel.

Col. Qadhafi also said: "Libya's relations with Italy are good 'but would improve further if Italy rid itself of American influence.'"

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# Action Seen in 1975

## S. Aide Doubts Early Shifts Basic Economic Policies

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—A manager of President Ford's forthcoming economic summit meeting discounted yesterday the possibility that "fundamental" changes in economic policy will be announced prior to year's State of the Union federal budget messages.

Sam Seidman told a group of newsmen that "there is a possibility" that some action might be taken earlier, but before the summit meeting Sept. 27 and 28.

Such step, he said, might aid the sagging housing industry, in which starts on new are down 40 per cent over last seven months.

Contradicting some reports, pressed doubt that efforts to public utilities industry be made before the end of a summit.

"The real action" period, Mr. Seidman said, will be next year, though "we have to watch (the dollar) day by day."

He said how voters might tend to show a sense of urgency economic problems, Mr. Seidman said that "the voter is not in getting inflation under control" rather than a flurry of policy changes.

Seidman, a long-time aide of Mr. Ford, made it clear the summit group "is not a one-making body" designed to provide a blueprint for im-

mediate action. Rather, he said, it will gather ideas and provide "a base" on which the President and Congress can later build a revised economic program.

He revealed that participants in the summit conference—preliminary sessions for which start with a meeting of economists tomorrow—have been sent a questionnaire asking for their views on 9 or 10 topics.

The economists—who have been asked to meet a second time, two weeks hence, to bring in "written views on their best thinking"—will meet in the East Room of the White House, with President Ford presiding.

The White House yesterday released the questionnaire sent to participants at the two preliminary sessions for business and manufacturing groups. It asked for views on government expenditures and receipts, tax levels and incentives, monetary policy, international economic conditions, government regulations, including "wage and price controls, guidelines, or private initiatives."

In addition, participants were asked: "What actions above all would you recommend the President and the Congress take at this time—long-term (realistic approach), short-term (to recognize hardships and inequities)?"

Although it was not included on the questionnaire for the business-manufacturing sessions, Mr. Seidman said that there would also be a discussion of whether there should be an effort to reduce civilian consumption, possibly through higher taxes, in order to diminish inflationary pressures.

One potential area of excessive consumption cited by Mr. Seidman is energy resources, where Americans, with 6 per cent of the world's population, use 35 per cent of the available supplies.

He noted that the highway speed limit enforced as an outgrowth of the Arab oil embargo has cut gasoline consumption and reduced the accident rate.

"That's one example," he said, "of what can be done to cut consumption."

## mic Depletes Sugar Supplies French Stores

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Panic has caused many French stores and practically all supermarkets to sell out sugar stocks yesterday.

Most grocers said today they will have no trouble replenishing their supplies. Pierre Minister Jean-Pierre Four said there is no shortage of products more sugar than exports large quantities.

A newspaper France-soir today that Henri Cayre, the director of the Sugar Beet Plant-Confederation, set off the panic by warning Frenchmen to buy up sugar and claiming a sugar shortage was at hand.

The Euromarché supermarket the Porte d'Auteuil in Paris 10 tons of sugar yesterday. Tons of sugar were sold by Supermarché discount house in Porte d'Orléans.

Fourcade said: "We find panic the recent pressure sugar producers aimed at by advantage of the bad industrial (sugar) situation and panic buying by consumers are sugar prices up." He the only Common Market with a sugar-supply crisis was Britain.

Those who reside near the Channel have been taking ferries to buy sugar, port employees said.

Anglo Papers Strike (AP).—A and Oporto were without papers today as journalists workers staged a 24-hour in support of a two-week at the economic daily do Comercio. Workers at Jornal do Comercio are for the dismissal of director, considered a close ally of the regime ousted in



Lester Maddox plays fireman after casting his ballot.

## Primary Voting in U.S.

### Maddox Loses Comeback Bid For Governorship in Georgia

By Jeff Nesmith

ATLANTA, Sept. 4 (WP).—Georgia voters yesterday rejected Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox's bid for a second term as governor, apparently ending after eight years the political career of one of the last of the South's old-line segregationists.

The former governor badly trailed a moderate, George Busbee, who is majority leader in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Gov. Jimmy Carter, who for four years feuded with Mr. Maddox, wired Mr. Busbee his "congratulations on your tremendous victory" and said voters had "endorsed in you our hopes and dreams for a better Georgia."

With almost all precincts reported in the Democratic gubernatorial race, Mr. Busbee had 549,551 votes, or 59 per cent, to 385,845 votes, or 41 per cent, for Mr. Maddox.

In the Republican gubernatorial runoff, Macon's mayor, Ronnie Thompson, beat former Army officer Harold Dye by 305 votes, 21,901 votes to 21,596.

Mr. Busbee, an attorney, apparently succeeded in forging a coalition of the support of 10 other Democrats who were defeated in the Aug. 13 primary which Mr. Maddox led with 26 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Maddox had attacked Mr. Busbee for attracting the endorsement of black state Rep. Julian Bond. Mr. Maddox called Mr. Bond "a revolutionary."

Mr. Dye attacked Mr. Thompson for issuing a shoot-to-kill order to Macon police during a 1970 civil disturbance, saying such an order could "lead to the Gestapo of Nazi Germany."

Mr. Thompson claimed the order "prevented our city from burning."

Although Mr. Maddox openly campaigned for black votes in the primary and attempted to soft-pedal his confirmed segregation-

ist views, he adopted a more direct appeal to his old supporters during the runoff.

Francis campaigning Monday, Mr. Maddox repeated his criticism of Mr. Busbee's alliance with Mr. Bond and waved copies of the endorsement letter which he said Mr. Bond had mailed to 350,000 black Georgians.

Results in Nevada (AP).—Beverly Harrell, a brothel madam who campaigned on a platform of universal disease education for teen-agers, has won her way into a runoff for a Nevada state assembly seat.

And another woman, Shirley Crumpler, 39, won the state Republican gubernatorial nomination as a result of yesterday's primary elections.

Former Gov. Paul Laxalt, who encouraged billionaire Howard Hughes to start a casino empire in Nevada, easily won the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate.

Democratic Gov. Mike O'Callaghan, 44, a one-legged former soldier and teacher, overcame his five opponents with 91 per cent of the votes cast in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

North Dakota Voting (AP).—Former Gov. William Guy and Republican Rep. Mark Andrews have scored landslide victories in North Dakota's primary elections.

Mr. Guy, 54, piled up a five-to-one advantage over Bismarck businessman Robert McCarny to win the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Andrews, 48, overcame a challenge from the conservative wing of his party in running up a four-to-one margin over State Sen. Lawrence Madden to win nomination for a sixth term in the House.

## New Variety of Corn Exceeds Beef, Milk in Usable Protein

By Boyce Rensberger

EL BATAN, Mexico, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Scientists at the International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center here have developed a new variety of corn that surpasses beef in protein quality and that, pound for pound, contains twice as much protein as milk.

Despite the advantages, however, farmers are not growing it. In many cases ignorant of the principles of nutrition, the farmers are unable to perceive any advantage in the new corn over traditional varieties.

In experiments in Colombia, where large numbers of poor persons depend on corn as their chief food source as do millions throughout Latin America and Africa, diets featuring the new variety have dramatically reversed cases of near-fatal protein deficiencies.

The subjects in the experiments were children who were dying because of too great a reliance on ordinary corn, which lacks two essential amino acids without which the human body cannot utilize much of the protein in the corn.

### Quantity Counts

The researchers who developed the new corn are now faced with the difficulty of persuading farmers to raise it. Because its yield in weight is slightly less than ordinary corn, there is no marketing advantage because farmers are paid for the quantity and not the quality of what they sell.

"We've had all these dramatic demonstrations of what this means to sick children and could mean to people in general," said Dr. Ernest Sprague, the director of the center's corn research, "but the average small farmer doesn't know about this."

The new variety, known as Opaque-2 corn, is being grown only in relatively small areas of the United States, Brazil and Colombia, with virtually all the production going into animal feed.

The development of the corn began in 1963, when scientists at Purdue University in Indiana discovered that a mutant of the corn plant which produced an opaque rather than translucent kernel also had unusually high levels of the two amino acids in which ordinary corn was deficient.

### Protein Balance

The protein that human beings must consume to live is broken down through digestion to 18 component amino acids. For the amino acids to be reassembled in the body into various types of protein, certain quantities of all the amino acids must be available in the proper balance. If some amino acids are missing, many of the others cannot be used and are excreted.

Ordinary corn is so deficient in the two amino acids, lysine and tryptophane, that nearly

half the protein available in corn is unusable by the body. Opaque-2 corn, it was found, had enough lysine and tryptophane so that 80 per cent of the protein could be used by the body, thus nearly doubling the effective protein content.

Despite its high nutritive value, Opaque-2 corn suffered from

having a soft, white, floury kernel, instead of the hard yellow kernel of ordinary corn. Farmers did not like it because the less dense kernel weighed less than normal, reducing the weight of an acre's yield by 10 per cent. The softer kernel was also more vulnerable to rot and insects, and it did not grind well into the

meal or grits used in many corn dishes.

"With disadvantages like that," Dr. Sprague said, "there was just no way we were going to feed people with it. For the last few years we've been engaged in a breeding program to combine the Opaque-2 gene with the other desirable characteristics."

## In Developing Similar Missiles

### GAO Says 3 Services Wasted \$57 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Pentagon squandered \$57 million when each of the three services developed laser-guided missiles, the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

The GAO, the congressional watchdog unit, said that the Pentagon should tighten its procedures to insure that each service does not duplicate the efforts of others in developing weapons systems.

The GAO reached its conclusion in a report released by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis. "The American people simply shouldn't be bankrolling interservice rivalry," Rep. Aspin said.

The GAO said that an ad hoc group set up by the Pentagon to identify and eliminate wasteful spending estimated that separate Army, Navy and Air Force development of laser-guided missiles wasted up to \$57 million.

It said that the three services also spent \$51 million on separate scatterable land-mine programs with "many similarities" indicating wasteful duplication. The new land mines could be dropped from planes or helicopters and stuck into the ground.

Program Terminated A Pentagon duplication eliminating committee ordered the Navy land-mine program ended,

the GAO said. The agency said that the Navy had spent \$5.5 million and was expected to expend \$18 million more before the project was terminated.

In a third case, Rep. Aspin said, the Army and Navy spent \$660,000 on separate laser-protective goggles and "the Air Force even literally copied word-for-word project plans prepared by the Army."

The GAO said that the Pentagon is trying to eliminate the wasteful spending through joint development of a laser-guided missile and scatterable land mines for all services.

But two joint development efforts are not enough, the GAO said.

The agency recommended that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger act to coordinate all weapons development to eliminate duplication. It suggested that precise proposals be required for every new weapon and that each service be required to comment on whether a proposed weapon would duplicate anything it plans or already has.

## U.S. Parents Organize Group To Rescue 'Cult Children'

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Sept. 4 (NYT).—A group of parents, whose children have become members of fringe religious groups, have announced the formation of a national organization to fight the influence of so-called religious cults on young people.

Organized by Ted Patrick, a man who has specialized in taking young people out of such groups, "deprogramming" them and returning them to their parents, the national group is called the Citizens Freedom Foundation.

About 35 persons met in Denver last weekend to form the group. They said they would return to their homes around the country and organize locally. Many of them were parents whose children are or were members of the cults. Six youths, some of whom Mr. Patrick had recently talked out of allegiance to their groups, also said they would work for the organization.

### 5,000 Cults Registered

"It has become more and more obvious, considering the fact that there are now 5,000 cults registered as nonprofit organizations, boasting a membership of over two million people, that our efforts to fight against this ever-increasing menace to our society must become a national one,"

Mrs. Henrietta Crampton of Redondo Beach, Calif., said in a letter to concerned parents.

Asserting that the federal government has shown little interest in aiding distressed parents of children in cults, Mrs. Crampton said a national group would have more leverage. She added:

"We all know that these cults are not a fad, as most of us incorrectly termed them in the past, but are in control of thousands of children and young adults who are, as a result of sensory deprivation, etc., slowly but surely losing their minds and consequently their sense of right and wrong. They are not, as it has been proven again and again, able to come out of it on their own. If they do manage to surface from the cult without being deprogrammed, they don't do it easily. Eighty per cent of them need intense psychiatric care for weeks after leaving the cult."

Mrs. Crampton said Mr. Patrick was the prime force in organizing the group. Earlier this summer in Denver, he was found guilty of a charge of false imprisonment after he abducted two young women from their religious group and "deprogrammed" them. Last month, they and three other plaintiffs filed a \$2.5-million civil damage suit against him.

## Surrender Ends Hijack Attempt

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—A young black man demanding up to \$100,000 for the poor held an Eastern Air Lines pilot hostage aboard a jetliner for more than three hours today at Logan International Airport before surrendering peacefully, authorities said.

The FBI identified the man as Marshal Collins Jr., of Providence, R.I. He was charged with air piracy.

Armed with a straight razor, a rusty nail and a hatchet-like weapon, the suspect held the pilot, L. E. Whitaker, hostage aboard a DC-8, FBI agent James Neuphauser said. The ordeal ended at about 11:20 a.m. when the youth walked off the plane after talking at length with a black FBI agent by radio. The FBI refused to identify the agent.

## French Drug Haul

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—French police seized over a ton of marijuana during the first six months of 1974, Interior Minister Michel Ponlatowski said today.



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## Obituaries

## Marcel Achard, French Playwright

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Playwright Marcel Achard, 75, a member of the French Academy and the author of popular comedies, died today.

Mr. Achard, whose real name was Marcel Auguste Ferréol, was a farmer's son whose two greatest successes were "Voulez-Vous Jouer Avec Moi?" in 1929 and "Fatale" in 1937.

The playwright, who was out-sized, horn-rimmed glasses, was a well-known Paris café society figure. His plays, at their best, blended a subtle cynicism and bitterness with their humor.

Mr. Achard spoke excellent English and was at home in both the United States and Britain. But his biggest flop, by his own admission, came on Broadway, where his play "Domino" lasted only four performances. In Paris, "Fatale" had more than 2,000.

Mr. Achard also wrote films, including the movie version of his play, "Jean de la Lune," "The Merry Widow" and "Hurricane." He directed "Jean de la Lune" and "The Waltz of Paris."

He was president of the Cannes Film Festival in 1958 and 1959 and the Venice Festival in 1960. Elected to the Académie Française in 1969, Mr. Achard once said: "There is no finer job than to make people laugh. In my own little sphere, I consider myself a benefactor of mankind."

Lt. Gen. J.-B. Piron  
BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Jean-Baptiste Piron, 78, who led the first Belgian liberation forces into Belgium in 1944, died today, 30 years to the day after

his triumphant entry into Brussels.

Gen. Piron's 1st Belgian Brigade rolled into Brussels Sept. 4, 1944, a day after the Belgian capital was liberated by the British Army. A career soldier, he had taken part in the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the liberation and was seen by thousands on television last night, hours before his death.

Hospital sources said that the cause of death was circulatory trouble, possibly thrombosis.

## Sir Charles Mortimer

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 4 (AP).—Sir Charles Edward Mortimer, 88, a former minister of the Kenya Legislative Council, died here today on a visit to his son. Sir Charles was Kenya's minister of health and local government from 1945 to 1950 and 1952 to 1954.

## Lewi Pethrus

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Lewi Pethrus, 90, for 45 years leader of the Swedish Pentecostal Movement, died today at a hospital here.

Mr. Pethrus, who originally was

## French End Sea Search

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—French maritime authorities today called off the search for 11 persons thought lost at sea during storms in the English Channel in the last few days.

a Baptist, led the Pentecostal Movement from 1912-1938. At his death, he was editor-in-chief of the newspaper Dagen, which he founded in 1945.

Mr. Pethrus founded the Christian Democratic party in 1904 and was the party's vice-chairman.

## Fausto Gullo

COSENZA, Italy, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Retired Communist politician Fausto Gullo, 87, who served as justice and agriculture minister in early postwar coalition governments, died today.

## Lucia Anavi Wilcox

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Lucia Anavi Wilcox, 72, an artist long active in Paris and New York, died here Monday of cancer.

Mr. Wilcox became blind two years ago but continued to paint until recently with the help of her husband, Roger Wilcox.

## Gen. Paul Doyen

VEYRIER-DU-LAC, France, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Gen. Paul Doyen, 93, who commanded Free French forces in the Alps at the end of World War II, died in this Alpine village today.

## Mrs. Richard E. Byrd

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Marie A. Byrd, 85, widow of Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, the naval aviator and Antarctic explorer, died yesterday in Massachusetts General Hospital, a spokesman said. Adm. Byrd died in 1957.



Marcel Achard



Lt. Gen. Jean-Baptiste Piron

## Implemented Pullback From Vietnam

## Gen. Abrams, U.S. Army Chief, Dies at 59

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Army Chief of Staff Creighton W. Abrams died early this morning, 11 days short of his 60th birthday, of complications that interrupted his convalescence from the removal of a cancerous lung three months ago, the Army said.

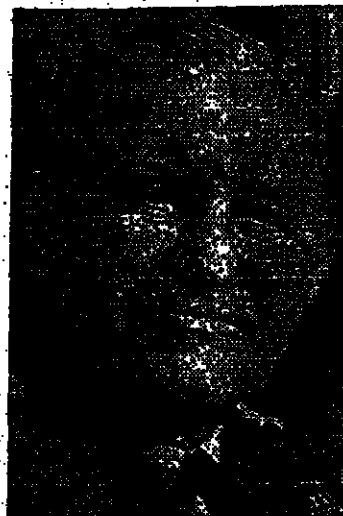
Gen. Abrams, who will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, commanded all U.S. troops in Vietnam from 1969 to 1972.

Creighton Williams Abrams Jr., an officer through three wars, rose from fame as a blood-and-thunder tank commander in the Bastogne breakthrough of World War II to the thinking man's general who shaped the future of Vietnam and the peacetime U.S. Army.

"Abe" Abrams was far deeper than the popular caricature of him as a gruff, wrinkled-pants general. "People are not in the Army," he kept telling officers trying to resuscitate their service from the suffocating Vietnam experience that brought dissension, drugs and fragging. "They are the Army." And the people that are the Army will respond if led properly, he stressed.

His personal leadership ability got its first test of fire in July, 1944, when he went to Europe as the lieutenant-colonel in command of the 37th Tank Battalion, which fought the Battle of Normandy into Germany.

The late Gen. George Patton said of him: "I'm supposed to be the best tank commander in the Army. But I have one peer—Abe Abrams. He's the world champion."



Gen. Creighton W. Abrams

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airs, he was credited with a "tremendous performance" in charge of federal troops poised in racial crises at the University of Mississippi in 1962, and in Birmingham, Ala., the next year.

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A year and a half later—this last spring—he began his combat against his most insidious and relentless personal enemy: cancer. His left lung was removed on June 6, and later a blood clot on his right lung and one in his right leg taxed his heart.

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repairman. Young Abrams grew up in a rural area, raising chickens and breeding steers for 4-H Club competition. After excelling in studies and athletics at Agawam, Mass., High School, he won appointment in 1923 to West Point. There, he was something of a prankster and graduated in the bottom third of the Class of 1926.

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# India's Prelimo Rule acks Ss Agreed for Assoc Mozambique

**Independence Talks  
Begin Today**

ESBON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The Prelimo guerrilla movement head a provisional government due to be set up in Mozambique later this month, Portuguese ministers said here today. As he set out for formal negotiations with Prelimo in Lusaka, Foreign Minister Mario Soares said the essential lines of an independence accord were already laid.

The Overseas Territories Minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, telling with Mr. Soares, foreign that full agreement would be reached in the Lusaka, Zambia, talks that start tomorrow. He said the provisional government would be formed about a week after the talks.

Both he and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes said the time agreement made no provision for any elections before independence, the date of which is to be fixed during the Lusaka talks.

Observers said the terms of the agreement were in line with the three main points which define the Mozambique Liberation Front—insisted on before any agreement to end the guerrilla war it has been fighting against Portugal in Mozambique for the last 10 years.

These points are that Portugal recognizes the right of the Mozambique people to independence, that it transfers power to the Mozambique people and that elimo is their sole legitimate representative.

**The War Ends**

The fundamental aspect is at the war ends and that the future of Mozambique can be secured within the terms of a rural independence, since the object of decolonization logically adds to independence," Mr. Soares said in an airport statement.

"For us, it is essential that this process is not too fast and that can assure the legitimate rights of the Portuguese population settled in that territory, as well as that the process can be undertaken without any shocks, either at the national or the international level," Mr. Soares said.

Portuguese airlines flying from Mozambique have been booked with while settlers leaving because of the prospect of a black government.



**FIRST BRAKEWOMAN**—Cindy Burow, 20, throws the switches in the Burlington Northern's rail yard in Lincoln, Neb. Cindy, the first woman "brakeperson" on the line, says she intends to work her way up to "firewoman" or even engineer.

## Giap Is Reported Gravely Ill With Cancer in N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's master strategist whose army defeated the French and fought the Americans to a stalemate, is reported to be gravely ill with cancer.

Intelligence reports reaching Saigon described the 62-year-old defense minister as frail and emaciated, although he apparently still functions as Hanoi's military chief.

The reports of illness were denied Saturday by Col. Nguyen Don Tu, the acting chief of North Vietnam's delegation to the four-party joint military commission in Saigon.

"These are old invented slanders made by the Saigon administration," Col. Tu declared at a news conference. He noted that Gen. Giap had appeared just the day before at an army ceremony and that his remarks were broadcast on Radio Hanoi. He also appeared at a National Day rally in Hanoi on Sunday.

Seen in Moscow

But experts here said that these were only the fourth and fifth public appearances for Gen. Giap in the last two years, compared with almost weekly appearances previously.

Furthermore, they added, the

general was seen last Christmas in the cancer ward of a Moscow hospital by Western diplomats who had known him in Hanoi and who happened to be at the hospital visiting a fellow diplomat. They spoke with the general, but he disclosed nothing about the nature of his illness.

In Hanoi, despite intensified fighting by North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, National Day was celebrated with a quiet reiteration of North Vietnam's aims for economic development.

A speech by Premier Phan Van Dong gave no indication that North Vietnam has switched priorities back toward major military offensives against the Saigon government.

The Premier listed the tasks ahead as winning "new, bigger victories in the struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of a lasting peace, the success of socialist construction in the North, the completion of the national-democratic revolution in the South," and eventual reunification of Vietnam.

This placing of Northern construction ahead of the Southern military effort had been set as the basic priority by the Lao Dong party, North Vietnam's Communist organization, in February.

## Fighting Goes On For 2d Day at S. Vietnam Town

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Fighting today continued along the northern coast and to the north of Saigon for the second day, the military command reported.

Its communiqué said that from dusk yesterday to dawn today Communist-led guerrillas directed nearly 1,400 rounds of mortar, artillery and rocket fire into government positions around the district town of Duc Duc.

The command claimed that 56 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in an unsuccessful assault on the district town of Tan Uyen, about 25 miles northeast of Saigon.

A government soldier was killed and 11 were wounded in the clash, the command said.

## 8 NATO Nations Set Major Air Maneuvers

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Air forces of eight NATO nations will fly more than 2,000 sorties next week in maneuvers testing the air defenses of NATO's Central European region, it was announced here.

The air forces will stage mock battles over Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. The announcement said some of the planes will fly at supersonic speeds but at high altitudes "to minimize sonic disturbances."

## War Hero in New Kind of Battle

### Inexperience Handicaps McGovern's Rival

By William Greider

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—If the attendance figures were correct, nearly half of South Dakota's population of 660,000 came here last week for the annual state fair. The politicians came too, because it is where the fall campaigns always begin in South Dakota—no speeches, just shaking hands and meeting the folks.

Sen. George McGovern, the badly beaten Democratic candidate for president in 1972, who is running for re-election to the Senate, sat at a picnic table eating barbecued beef while a steady stream of constituents came up to chat.

"Some of my best friends are Indians," said Ed Scheam, a tall rancher, "but I think we're giving away" too much and giving it too long.

Sen. McGovern listened to his complaint, a complicated issue of who has police jurisdiction over whites and Indians on the state's eight Indian reservations.

**Premise to Attend**

"We're working on it," Sen. McGovern replied. "I'd be misleading you if I told you we had an answer all worked out." Sen. McGovern promised to attend a community meeting on the subject.

"Hi, I'm Georgine Erickson and I've worked in every campaign since you went to Congress."

"Well, how are you?" Sen. McGovern said, standing up and shaking hands with the woman. "We sure hope you can do something about the milk price," she said, "cause we're dying out here."

"Well, we're working on it," Sen. McGovern said.

In the evening, Sen. McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, sat stoically through qualifying laps of stock-car races. Mrs. McGovern's new book, "Up Hill," was selling briskly at the Democratic booth.

At the Republican party booth, Leo Thorsness, 42, a former pilot who spent six years as a prisoner of war in Hanoi, and who is the Republican candidate opposing Sen. McGovern, was focusing on the same sort of questions, trying to make up for political inexperience with charm.

This close campaigning is possible, and even necessary, in a state so sparsely populated that a hard-working candidate can shake hands with nearly all of the 393,000 registered voters. And the best issues are the ones closest to home.

The campaign between Sen. McGovern and Mr. Thorsness was supposed to be a bitter replay of the Vietnam war debate. The

liberal senator, who championed the anti-war movement, is running against a Medal of Honor winner who used to hear Sen. McGovern's speeches broadcast to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnamese cells.

When he was freed, Mr. Thorsness accused Sen. McGovern of prolonging the war with the peace speeches. Last year, Sen. McGovern, who won medals as a bomber pilot in World War II, told Mr. Thorsness that their contest would be "a referendum on the war."

**War Is Over**

Now the senator says: "The last thing people in South Dakota want is to get back into that war."

Mr. Thorsness, who was a colonel, agrees. "That war is behind us," he said.

But while the war is called a dead issue, the Thorsness literature tries to remind voters where he was during it. A handful of questions put to the Republican candidate starts off with these inquiries:

"How much suffering did you go through as a prisoner of war? What was the toughest punishment you had?"

Meanwhile, McGovern partisans joke about the former colonel's cane. Some days he uses it, some days he does not.

Mr. Thorsness has learned that the opposition plays rough. even with a war hero. After the June primary, in which Mr. Thorsness beat two opponents for the Republican nomination, he was widely regarded as a strong possibility to end Sen. McGovern's two-term career in the Senate. Now his prospects appear diminished.

The McGovern campaign staff managed to create issues which knocked the newcomer off balance.

## Seoul Jails Lawyer, 3 Others for Dissent

SEOUL, Sept. 4 (AP).—A military court today sentenced a lawyer to 10 years in prison for violating President Chung Hee Park's anti-dissent decrees while defending clients on charges of similar violations. The Defense Ministry also announced the sentencing of three persons to prison terms ranging from three to seven years for violating the decrees.

President Park canceled the decrees on Aug. 23 after an attempt to assassinate him, but the cancellation did not affect those awaiting trial. The lawyer Kang Shin Ok, 38, had likened his clients' secret trial to one held by Hitler's Nazis. A total of 175 opponents of President Park have now been convicted of violating the decrees.

Sen. McGovern released data on his personal finances. Mr. Thorsness declined to reveal his. Sen. McGovern called for debates, Mr. Thorsness said debates were all showmanship, no substance.

Sen. McGovern attacked his opponent for bringing in Lynn Nofziger, a former aide to California Gov. Ronald Reagan, as his political consultant. "A key member of the old Nixon 'dirty tricks' game," the senator charged. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson wrote three columns, which ran in South Dakota newspapers, recounting Mr. Nofziger's political exploits.

Mr. Thorsness retreated on every issue. He agreed to debate. Mr. Nofziger was dismissed. The candidate disclosed his personal finances.

In a state where gossip is perhaps as valuable as campaign literature, the Democrats are encouraging voters to take the former POW's campaign lightly.

"He's known as one-line Leo," said George Cunningham, Sen. McGovern's chief of staff and an old hand at politics here. "People ask: 'What do you think about inflation?' Leo says: 'Prices are too high.' Farmers are saying Leo thinks parity is 40 miles north of Pierre. You get them chuckling about him and it's devastating in a state like this."

**Depth Is Lacking**

Mr. Thorsness concedes that his statements on the issues have not had depth and said he is trying to overcome the problem. "I said in the primary, 'Let's get the government off the farm,' and I think I said it poorly," he said. "I meant acreage controls and things like that. Well, it was picked up and they said Thorsness is against AG [agriculture] research, soil conservation, which of course I'm not."

However, McGovern is not home free. A candidate here sees so many voters that personal warmth may overcome what seem to be political liabilities. And Sen. McGovern shuttles home from Washington only on weekends.

"I try to walk into every kitchen, reach under every car and shake the mechanic's hand, go down every country road," Mr. Thorsness said.

It scares Sen. McGovern, although there is not much he can do about it until Congress adjourns. "That's the one headache I have," the senator said. "I wake up in the middle of the night thinking about that."

Sen. McGovern's other major problem, which seems less serious than it did a year ago, is the radical image which Republicans hung on him in 1972. South Dakota is Republican,



George S. McGovern

although the Democrats have narrowed the registration gap substantially in recent years. Mr. Thorsness represents himself as a "pro-American" conservative better suited than the senator to the state's viewpoint and argues that South Dakota voters discovered in 1972 that Sen. McGovern was a lot more liberal than he let on. Sen. McGovern did not carry his own state in the presidential election.

On the other hand, Sen. McGovern is collecting dividends from the 1972 campaign, now that a large segment of the public agrees with the nasty things he said about Richard Nixon. He does not mention it; he does not have to.

## Ethiopia to Send Angry Students To Rural Areas

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The military announced plans yesterday for a revolutionary program of education under which students will be sent to the countryside "to teach the people and to learn from the people."

In a communiqué issued a day after a demonstration of students and street boys calling for the hanging of Emperor Haile Selassie, the military said that all secondary-school and university students will participate in a nationwide campaign to eradicate illiteracy and to provide health and other services to the impoverished peasantry.

It appears that one of the main intentions of the military is to disperse the 6,000 university students from the capital to avoid demonstrations and possible clashes with the armed forces. The university is scheduled to open Sept. 16 and students are already laying plans for a demonstration timed for the opening.

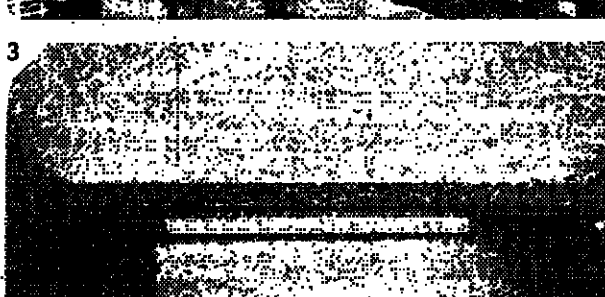
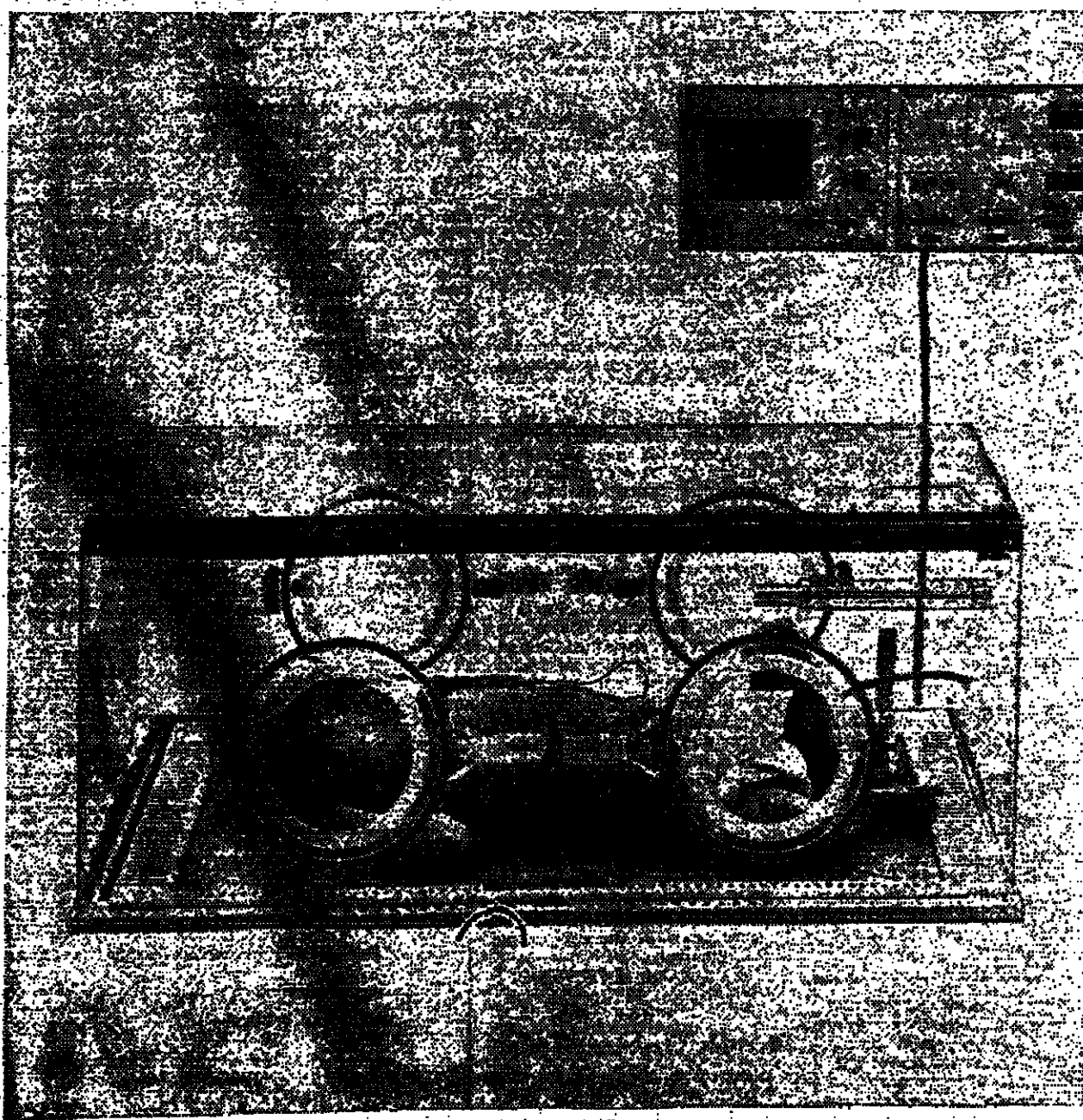
It was not immediately clear whether the military was planning to close down secondary schools and the university to free all students for the campaign. The University was closed in March because of political turmoil in the country.

## If it were your child...

His defences are so weak that he can survive only in a controlled environment. Which means that even doctors and nurses come near him as infrequently as possible. But, on the other hand, it is absolutely essential that they should be informed instantly of any change in his condition. If it were your child in that incubator would you not be very thankful

for those monitors keeping constant watch on his tiny heartbeat, faint breathing and automatically calling the nurse if there is any significant variation? This Patient Monitoring System is the outcome of an unusual combination of medical knowledge—acquired over many years involvement in the needs of hospitals—with the skill in electronics

for which we are more generally known. You may not have realised that we are thus deeply involved in health care. However, the important thing is that technology is very much the same whether it is used in a hospital or a factory. The sophistication and safety that are essential in a hospital are, at least, very useful in industry.



**1 Mammo DIAGNOST.** For breast cancer examinations we have developed this x-ray equipment. It is one of many such specialised systems which range from the simplest dental x-ray equipment to those which include TV fluoroscopy and high-speed cine fluorography.

**2 Cardiology.** The equipment in a cardiology department must be considered as a complete system. Philips have been responsible for the planning and installation of the entire department in many large hospitals.

**3 Bedhead Unit.** Special connections required at each bed have increased. We considered that the time had come to group them. This bedhead unit provides for light, power, medical gases, paging, radio and television.

**4 Communication.** A hospital is a small town in its complexity of services. It needs even more efficient communications, because many of the persons in this town must be reached individually. Wherever they might be by paging systems. There are the ordinary public address, telephone and data transfer systems.

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## Healing Cyprus

The latest discovery of a mass grave of mutilated bodies in Cyprus may not be the last. Such were the passions that vented on the crossed Mediterranean island that terror was practiced upon Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike. In the newest instance of Maratha, Turkey claims the victims were Turkish Cypriots. The government of Cyprus—a government of Greek Cypriots whose writ runs only into areas not under Turkish military occupation—replies that "hundreds of Greek Cypriots are missing, especially from this same area of Maratha, which has been under Turkish occupation since Aug. 11. There is, at present, suspicion that many of the bodies found at the site were Greek."

The government of Cyprus says all reported atrocities should be investigated independently. That would be the correct course if the common objective were to establish a true public record. But that is not the common objective, as Nicosia understands perfectly well. Moreover, it is doubtful whether such diplomatic effort as each Cypriot community can currently manage should be diverted into an inquiry whose process and result cannot fail to further poison relations between them. It will fall, as it probably should, to the historians and folklorists of the two communities to tell the tale—or the two tales—of their dark summer.

The immediate need on Cyprus is for the two communities to begin the talks arranged for them by the United Nations. These talks, which were to have started, were postponed by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, who said that because of the Maratha discovery he was "physically and mentally" unable to meet with Glafkos Clerides, head of the Greek Cypriot community and nominally the President of Cyprus. Mr. Denktaş could hardly have been expected to ignore the emotions which the Maratha grave surely caused among his people. One must only hope that he, or the government in mainland Turkey for which he speaks, was not exploiting or inventing a

pretext to forestall the talks and to tighten Turkey's grip on Cyprus. The best way to disprove those suspicions is for Mr. Denktaş to meet promptly with Mr. Clerides and to start trying to heal the island's terrible wounds.

Whether these wounds can be healed is, to be sure, an aching question. What is beyond doubt, however, is that not even a start can be made while the Turkish military maintains its iron hold—40,000 troops—on the island. Secretary of State Kissinger last month stated the formal American expectation that, in negotiation, the Turks would be prepared to yield some of the territory they seized last month and to reduce their forces. But there is yet no sign of this happening.

Turkey has ignored the plight of the tens of thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees whom its troops uprooted. It is unilaterally imposing an administration which amounts to annexation of the richest portions of Cyprus. It is pushing Athens ever deeper into the corner of national humiliation. It is provoking—and providing international sympathy for—a Greek Cypriot guerrilla movement. Ironically, it seems to be nourishing sentiment among Greek Cypriots for union with Greece.

In their desperation, some Greeks and Greek Cypriots are flirting with the Soviet proposal to submit the Cyprus question to the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council. It would make as much sense for the Security Council to take up the question of independence for the Ukraine. The Soviet proposal would hand the Kremlin a formal basis for making trouble in and between Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. Support for the Soviet proposition could grow, however, if no suitable alternative vehicle for diplomacy is advanced. The suitable alternative lies in talks between the two Cypriot communities, followed by a reconvening of the Geneva group including Greece, Turkey and Britain. In our view, that is the objective to which American diplomacy ought to be directed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Leavening in Chile?

There are indications that Chile's military rulers may be contemplating the release of some of the thousands of persons still held for political reasons a year after the overthrow of President Salvador Allende. Nothing could do more to improve the international standing of Gen. Augusto Pinochet's government.

Chile is badly in need of the goodwill it could gain abroad by freeing such prominent figures in the Allende government as former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda and former Ambassador to Washington Orlando Letelier to accept academic appointments awaiting them in this country. No charges were ever filed against either.

Chile's international image remains acutely in need of repair in the face of eleven complaints filed last month by the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States. In addition, there is evidence that two backers of Dr. Allende were summarily executed in August. The government is said to be investigating the deaths, reported by Joseph Novitski of the

Washington Post—a dispatch that evidently led to a brief house arrest of Mr. Novitski and a threat to expel him from Chile. Authorities in Santiago, however, have not responded to the OAS call for a halt to torture of prisoners.

President Pinochet has nevertheless made a conciliatory response to an appeal by leaders of Chile's four largest religious denominations—Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Jewish—for an end to repressive measures. The fact that the President's response was given front-page play by a government newspaper raises hopes that some prisoners may soon be released.

Thus far, Chile's military rulers have characterized most criticism from abroad, even appeals for the release of prisoners against whom no charges had been filed, as part of a Marxist conspiracy against them. The international response to an act of genuine magnanimity, compassion and conciliation might go far to persuade them of the civilized world's true concern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Franco's Return to Power

Gen. Franco is approaching his 82d birthday. His recent illness was serious. The curious wording of the official medical bulletin on Sunday, that he was now "clinically cured," suggests that he has not really recovered. During his six weeks' absence from office, rapid progress had begun to be made among all factions looking ahead to the future formation of political parties. That activity will no doubt continue. But the drawback about Gen. Franco's return to power, probably in a greatly weakened state, is that the transition crunch when it comes will now be a very sudden one. If he had continued in the background, the political process could have gone on more calmly. People would have become accustomed to the presence of Prince Juan Carlos, who is designated as future king, in his capacity as acting head of state.

Franco has ruled Spain for 35 years. His rule has been a remarkable one by any standards, both for its achievements and its failings. It would be a tragedy for Spain and Europe if it were to end.

—From the Telegraph (London).

### Power in Britain

The election is likely to produce an increase in the numbers of Scottish Nationalists and, with Mr. Enoch Powell, an accession of parliamentary effectiveness to the Ulster Unionists. We would welcome Mr. Powell back, while dissenting strongly from the majority of his views; cogency of mind strengthens the process of Parliament. Yet this troop of Ulster and Scottish nationalists is likely to make the next Parliament more ungovernable than the present; the new Parliament will also face a later and more dangerous stage in the economic crisis.

In this situation, with the cup of power very probably a poisoned chalice, and almost any outcome of an autumn election quite conceivable, many electors will remain for the present undecided; indeed many may not make a final decision until the campaign is over and they find themselves in the polling booth. That may well be right. The last chance is not one that should be taken lightly, nor is the decision one that needs to be made until each party has explained exactly how it would overcome this crisis, the worst economic crisis in forty years.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

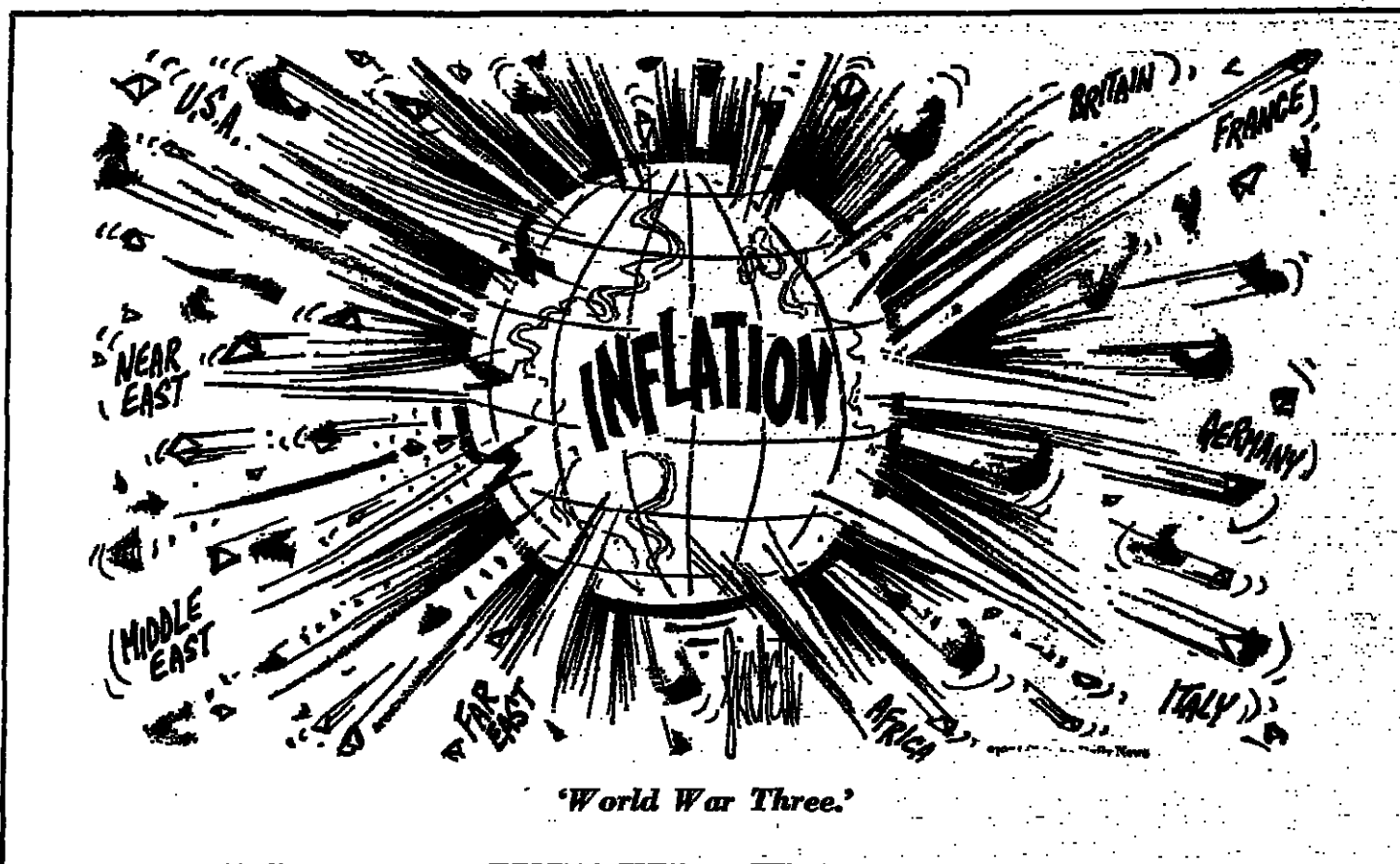
September 5, 1899

LONDON—It is growing more evident every day that the real issue in the Anglo-Boer dispute is not as to the franchise of the redress of Unklander grievances generally, but England's suzerainty, and that if war comes it will be over this question. Also equally important is the fact that many Boer leaders sincerely believe that England has designs on the independence of the Transvaal Republic.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1924

LONDON—Mr. D. W. Griffith, the famous film producer, is now in London to see if he can get Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Britain's film censor, to lift his ban on the picture, "Love and Sacrifice," a story of the American Revolution. Mr. O'Connor asserts that the movie is calculated to stir up bad feelings between the English and Americans, because all the British troops in the film are pictured as villains.



## Ford and the Economists—And Slumpflation

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—President Ford will sit down at an oval table in the White House today with 21 invited economists to discuss the problems that are seriously aggravating inflation today.

It is not that he or economists sharing his point of view would neglect or cancel out monetary and fiscal policy; rather, they want to brace macroeconomic policy with vigorous action on the industrial and labor-relations fronts.

In the circumstances, does it make sense to put the American economy through the wringer, worsening unemployment, for very slow and painfully reached effects on prices and wages?

There is no sure way of knowing how long the impact of slow monetary growth would take before it brought down the rate of price increase to 3 or 4 per cent per annum. Estimates of Prof. James Tobin of Yale indicate the lag could be four to eight years, and in the meantime unemployment might climb to 10 to 15 per cent.

The disease of the times is no

longer simply inflation or economic stagnation. It is stagflation, or slumpflation, a disease that appears more likely to yield to detailed microeconomic treatment than to the macroeconomic medicine of stop-go monetary and fiscal policy which has worked neither in this country nor elsewhere and in fact has worsened both inflation and stagnation.

"New diseases, new treatments" should be the watchword for the summit.

© The New York Times.

other course but a prosecution. Such an attitude does not aim at achieving "formalistic judicial satisfaction." Its object is to have everybody accept a system of law, the enforcement of which is necessary to stamp out the prejudices of the time.

A. F. GUALTIEROTTI, Geneva.

Amnesty for Nixon

When the subject of amnesty for former President Nixon is discussed I think there are a few important points to remember.

Nixon was "the law and order" administration and he was elected after a campaign based strongly on that theme. It was this administration which relied heavily on the widespread use of the conspiracy charge: the Chicago 7, the Berkeley brothers, and it was Nixon himself who ruled out amnesty for the Americans living abroad for their opposition to the Vietnam war.

I am not sure if it is in the best interests of the nation to prosecute the former President, but in no case should such action precede an amnesty for those who violated a law in the patriotic and best interests of their country.

We are supposed to feel sorry for the man who had to give up his office but what about the men who never were nominated, perhaps only because of Nixon's "dirty tricks."

RICHARD FERLMAN, Hannover.

U.S. and Cyprus

The foreign policy of the United States has historically been founded on integrity, morality and fairness, and its friends and allies could rely on the bonds of amity and mutual trust, understanding and support.

Under Mr. Kissinger, however, expediency has become the key word of U.S. foreign policy. Old historic and valued bonds have been questioned, ignored or even severed if the expediency of the moment so dictates.

This shift of policy may have affected such nations as Israel and Taiwan but certainly to the Greek people it has proved a calamity. The ties of friendship between the United States and Greece go back for many years and are based not only on the wars which the two nations have fought as allies, but also on a common cultural heritage, ideals and values.

It is no exaggeration to say that the United States was Greece's most cherished friend and ally. Yet Turkey is today considered more valuable militarily to the United States. This to Mr. Kissinger is reason enough to favor and support Turkey and refuse a helping hand to Greece in its hour of need in Cyprus.

The fact that Turkey and the United States, unlike Greece and the United States, have little in common historically or culturally is of little importance when viewed by the secretary of state in the context of the expediency of the moment.

E.G.E. EMERIKOS, London.

Greek Cypriot Woes

Allow me to raise my voice with all the strength of my being against the inhuman fate which is being inflicted on tens of thousands of Greek Cypriot inhabitants who have been chased out of their homes, forced to abandon all their belongings and to flee for their lives, old people and babies, destitute of everything, camping without a roof over their heads,

## Prosecuting A Forlorn Ex-President

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—At a

Clemente leaves now an untended lawn in an unswimming pool. Richard Nixon still attended by Ronald Reagan calls to mind T. S. Eliot's haunting description of "an old man a dry month being read to by boy."

Prosecuting a forlorn ex-president is not a task sensible Americans retain. But Spiro Agnew has re-emerged from the mists and shadows to demonstrate, inadvertently, of course—the reason why Nixon should be prosecuted.

In a laconic letter to the Washington Post, Agnew denied that he was treated in only by the law last October. Stating that the many bribes and extortion charges against him remain "unproved," he says he has suffered "disparagement and loss of his good name just because of what he calls the 'decision' to contest a single tax ab-

Agnew and the Truth

Agnew, as is his wont, is playful and loose with the truth, knows—he acknowledged in a letter—that his "no contest" plea to felony was equivalent to guilty plea. No one is obliged to presume the innocence of a man like Agnew, who plea-bargained frantically to escape trial on mountain of serious charges. He says he is "unproved." Agnew certainly would be better off if he had not been able to do the many things he has done in order to escape prison.

Because Agnew's desperate bargaining did short-circuit judicial process, he now is to sow confusion and bitterness by emphasizing, tendentiously how little was formally "proven" against him. Because Nixon resignation derailed the impeachment process, he is to do the same thing. And doubts that, sooner or later, will do so?

At the end of a spirited House of Commons debate about his more debatable policies, Winston Churchill exclaimed: "I must leave that to history!" A publisher is going to pay \$1 million to \$2 million for a history of his presidency, his memoirs, his of people will want to read it—lots more people than will the House Judiciary Committee report that condemns him.

Anti-Pollution

Only prosecution of Nixon formal judicial disposition of issues ruled by his remarks performance in office—can prevent him from polluting American history with Agnewesque "p" against him.

The point is not just that re-education can set the record straight about this pivotal role in American history, turns out that because Nixon was president he is, de facto, immune from prosecution. Watergate was not a pivotal role. It was pivotal in that it established the principle that presidents are vulnerable. If Nixon is immune from prosecution even when of office—immune for what reason—then that principle is not established.

Moreover, the central principle of republican government subverted by the argument Nixon should not be prosecuted because he has "suffered enough in forfeiting his office. Suffering is not punishment. If it escapes punishment for crimes he committed in office escapes just because he once in office—just because proving a former president is "thinkable"—then we will accept Nixon's anti-republican views about the sanctity of the office.

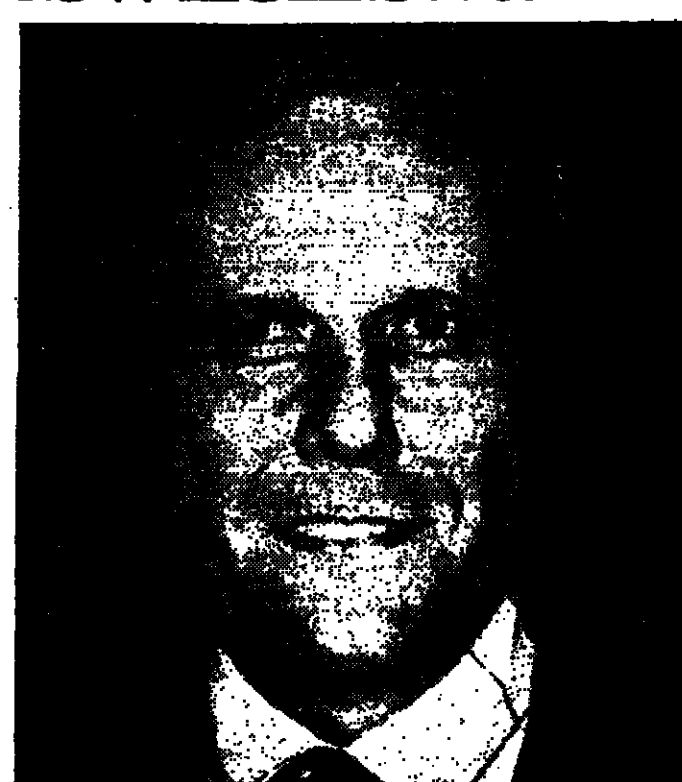
In republic, public officials are not immune from punishment. Resigning from office and then resigning in the next time just to escape punishment keep a pension is not punishment. Punishment, like a fit imprisonment, involves depriving a person of something—property, freedom, or honor. If you say that resignation from public office is a deprivation comparable to punishment by imprisonment, you are saying that a public office is something that belongs to the office holder. It is comparable to property.

The worst and most frequent reason for not prosecuting Nixon is that "most Americans do not want him punished." It is tantamount to establishing a system of special plebeian democracy for some people: should submit public opinion before venturing to apply the law to a former president.

Surely one reason the god of justice is blindered is so she will not be tempted to dance at Gallup polls.

A. A. TRYFANIS, Athens.

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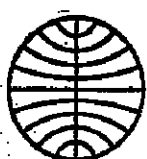
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# WCTU at 100 Renews Vow to Battle the Bottle

By William E. Farrell

(CLEVELAND (NYT))—"Let's go, women!" boomed Grace Groom from a stage from which she looked out over a calm sea of hundreds of gray, white and blue-ribbed permanent.

Spurred by Mrs. Groom's enthusiastic promptings, the ready voices in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel grew louder, firmer and more urgent and stayed that way right through the last heartfelt chorus of "Beverage Alcohol Must Go."

Save the nation.  
Join the fight against the deadly foe.  
Save the nation.  
Save the nation.  
Beverage alcohol must go.

For the past 100 years the last four words of that chorus have been the raison d'être of what is billed as "the largest interdenominational organization of Christian women on earth."

Nearly 1,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have gathered here for several days in the city where

their organization was founded to pay week-long homage to their durability and to grid themselves for another century's foray against the existence of "all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider," as the membership pledge puts it.

## Enamel Bows

Wearing tiny white enamel bows, the WCTU emblem, and ribbons on their chests, the temperance society members listened to the ever spiraling statistics on liquor consumption in America and renewed their vows to duel with John Barleycorn to the bitter end.

The many meetings the women hold are marked by hymn singing, heady denunciations of alcohol in all its forms, reading from inspirational tracts and hortatory speeches urging the members to fend off despair and to prove that abstinence makes the heart grow fonder.

For those wearied of the workshops and the speeches, tours of downtown Cleveland were arranged.

The centennial convention be-

gan on Friday night with greetings by officials from other temperance groups such as the Rev. Samuel Jeanes of the International Reform Federation, who told the assemblage that without the WCTU "America would be further down the boggyard of moral deterioration."

The highlight of the evening was a speech by Mrs. Fred Toose, the 71-year-old WCTU president, who is retiring after 15 years in office.

Wearing a long white gown with an ornate pinned to her left shoulder, Mrs. Toose, whose first name is Ruth and who has insured herself to the doggerel her last name has inspired, welcomed the delegates to "the city of our natal days."

Her speech traced the organization's roots to 1873 when women "powered by prayer" formed "praying hands" and "went into the saloons to convert the men who sold liquor and thus save the homes from the curse of drink."

## Some Successes

There were some successes in persuading saloonkeepers to enter another line of work, Mrs. Toose said, but a number of barkeepers merely reopened elsewhere under different names.

"It was soon discovered that more than moral suasion was required," she told her rapt audience, and the WCTU sprang out of the fervor of the crusading women who "went into the grog shops to plead on their knees for their homes and loved ones."

On Nov. 18, 1874, 135 women met in the Second Presbyterian Church in Cleveland to dedicate themselves to extinguishing the liquor traffic and the WCTU was born with the election of Annie Wittenmyer of Philadelphia as its first president.

There have been only nine presidents of the organization over the years, all of whom were honored in a costume pageant each Sunday with various members assuming the roles of past leaders and Mrs. Toose playing herself.

One of the major WCTU leaders was Frances Willard, who in 1876 assessed the task facing the women in trying to forever thwart "the rum power in America."

"The enemy was rich beyond their powers to comprehend," Mrs. Willard told a temperance convention in Philadelphia. "He had upon his side the majesty of law, the trickery of politics and the legions of strength of that almost invincible pair—appetite, avarice."

Three watchwords—"organize, educate, legislate"—became the WCTU leitmotifs. The era of Prohibition was a time that still evokes applause and nostalgia whenever some of the estimated 250,000 members across the country gather together.

## 'One of Finest Eras'

"The 13 years of Prohibition was one of the finest eras in the 200-year history of the United States of America," Mrs. Toose said. "You can't make people moral by law. It is an old cliché to which many give credence. It is true that you can't make people moral or good by law but you can help them to be good by law."

In a WCTU history called "Heritage of Dedication: The Story of the Matchless Machine Manned by Christian Woman," the section on the Prohibition era does not dwell on the seamy aspects of that time when gangsters flourished, speakeasies thrived, bootleggers were rampant and health was destroyed by bathtub gin and other dubious liquors.

Instead, it is depicted as a time when the nation, "freed from the narcotic effect and economic and human loss from drink, began its greatest march in history in industrial, commercial, financial and social progress."

That all ended with repeal of the Volstead Act, the history says, which was accomplished by "a poll-tax-vote alliance" intent on wrecking "the performance and spirit of Prohibition that had created a climate in which a new America had been built."

## Half a Million Members

Today the organization claims affiliates, numbering perhaps 500,000 women, in 72 countries, and the national organization in America is actively engaged in recruiting young members in the largely over-50 organization.

Six-to-12-year-olds are urged

to join the Loyal Temperance Legion, while those in the 13-to-20 range are recruited for the ranks of the Youth Temperance Council.

Mrs. Toose was interviewed shortly after her latest recommendations were adopted by the delegates. The recommendations included reactivating summer-writing contests and beginning a fruit juice-drinking project during the fourth week of April, dubbed Walkkiki Week, that is aimed at servicemen who drop into USO centers.

The dues in the organization are \$3.55 a year—a prayer and a penny a day—although Mrs. Toose urged the members at one point to "let the will of God guide your mind and heart and also your pocketbook in the making of your will."

Asked what project was of particular interest to her now that she is retiring, she replied, "the hour of social freedom to free hostesses from the idea they have to serve alcoholic beverages."

To abolish the cocktail or "happy" hour, as it is sometimes called, the WCTU has a book on the preparation of various punches and drinks devoid of liquor to be served during the "frustrate" hour.

Mrs. Toose said she was undaunted, adding that a new era of anti-alcoholism consumption was on its way.

"When nearly every family in the United States is touched by alcohol, as is the case, then a revolt sets in," she said.

In the literature shop at the convention, there were "frustrate" recipes, WCTU coasters, pins and many tracts for sale depicting al-



Ruth Toose  
... during speech.

cohol and tobacco, which the organization also abhors.

At the end of her speech, Mrs. Toose paraphrased a speech Winston Churchill once gave to a group of boys, choosing to cite his work as a "great statesman" and to ignore his much-publicized fondness for brandy and cigars.

"Never give in—never, never, never," she said. "We'll never give in—never, never, never."

There was thunderous applause. And Mrs. Toose chanted again, "Never give in."

## Team Being Organized

## China to Explore 'Peking Man' Site

CHOUKOUTIEN, China, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Preparations are under way to begin excavating again in this North China village, where the collection of fossilized bones known as the Peking Man was found half a century ago.

Huang Wei-wen, a paleontologist from Chungking University in Canton, was sent here recently to organize a team and formulate plans for resuming work at the prehistoric site, which has been untouched for nearly eight years. But other excavations have been undertaken since then a few miles away in the hope that they might yield a successor to what is believed to have been the world's first ape-man, whose remains have been lost since 1941.

Choukoutien, a bustling village at the foot of a range of hills some 30 miles southwest of Peking, has changed considerably since the first fossilized bones were dug up in the early 1920s. A modern exhibition center near the site contains offices, reception rooms and a permanent display of human and animal fossils. The exhibition was opened in 1972.

International Excavation

It was here that workers quarrying limestone early in this century kept digging up fossilized animal bones. Word of their finds led to archaeological excavations by an international team.

Digging through a pile of debris 157 feet thick filling what had been a hillside cave, ar-

cheologists discovered teeth, jawbones and finally, in 1928, the complete skull of an ape-man of a type not before known.

From the other fossils found in the cave, experts estimated the ape-man, named Sinanthropus Pekinensis, had lived in the 250,000 to 500,000 years ago.

Work at Choukoutien was abandoned in 1937, when the war against the Japanese invaders engulfed China. In 1941, several crates of relics from the site were loaded on a train from Peking to the east coast city of Tientsin under the protection of U.S. Marines for removal to a safer place than war-torn China.

Crates Were Lost

Japanese troops seized the train, the passengers were interned, and in the ensuing confusion the crates, and with them the remains of Peking Man, were lost.

Some say the crates were stored quietly in a Tientsin warehouse, others that they were on board a ship that sank on its way to Japan. Another theory

## WAVERLEY ROOT The Romans Doted On Their Collard Green

CABBAGE was a well-known vegetable in antiquity, but the plant the Greeks knew (and did not particularly like) and the one the Romans knew at first (and doted on), was not the one we usually think of today when cabbage is mentioned. Its leaves rose around a long stalk and it formed no head, until the Romans taught it to do so.

This was probably the first cultivated cabbage, a plant which goes so far back that we do not know its wild form. The original wild cabbage has disappeared, but the original cultivated cabbage has not. It is still with us, and is, indeed, the favorite among cabbage plants in the southeastern United States—it is the collard, often written in the plural, collards, otherwise called collard greens or, affectionately, collie greens.

The very name "collard" attaches this plant to the ancient non-heading cabbage, aside from the more potent fact that it does not, in fact, form a head. "Collard" is a corruption of "colewort," which denotes specifically the characteristic of not heading in cabbage. A young cabbage can be called, properly, a colewort, because it has not yet reached the heading stage; collards or kale are coleworts because they will never reach it.

The ancients were not very precise in some of the descriptions they left us, so we do not know exactly what plant Columella had in mind when he gave a

recipe for a salad composed "savory, mint, rue, cori parsley, colives or green lettuce, cicutwort, thyme or mint, and green flea-bone could have been collards, when Charlemagne listed work among the plants he ed grown on his domain may have been collards too.

Collards are on the list of foods, a category of which, among edibles causes a error far from home to mislead. Soul food is or less identical with what cooked in the kitchens of Old South by Negro slave may have saved their

members from developing clemency diseases by adding vegetables to what might have been an ungod-and-bomby diet. I even have been slaves who duced the plant itself. South. Cabbages originate the Old World; they only ed the New because as from the other side of Atlantic took the trouble transport them there. North, it was certainly who brought in cabbages, more sophisticated forms, preferred in Europe—beige, cauliflower, broccoli in the South, where we that African slaves brought them many of the plant knew at home, the chief is the collard—a plant in Africa. It still is; one national dishes of Ethio yegomen kijo, composed of termilk curds and collard.

Not Identical

Collards are described by nists as *Brassica oleracea acephala*. So is kale, but two are not identical. Ke narrow fringed leaves, c have broad straight ones, Brussels sprouts, collards, picked progressively, a few at a time, leaving the main stalk in place. It is as come as high as four feet a rosette of leaves on top looks as if it were per trying to fold into a bea never succeeds.

The prodigious gourmet, ing to wait for the slow of progressive picking, m gale himself with the lux harvesting the rosette one for all while the plant i young and particularly juicy. The collard is to grow and produces se itly, as might be expected the simplest and most pr form of its family. It is and can be left unprote the garden over the win least in the southern States where it is most ap ed.

The South, with a die short of vitamins, needed thing like collard greens. Some authorities think coll is characterized by a toni ness which announces th mus and minerals it c a favorite Southern com is collard greens and bean give the impression of a richness, despite the o absence of meat from th Southerners grow rhapso the deliciousness of "pot though it does not soue culary uplifting to the u se it is lacking in juic remains after collards hunk of pork have been together in not too much

Healthy Element

Collards are packe health-encouraging elem are low in calories, whic then excellent for dieting eaters and particularly of they provide for each 10 (3.5 ounces), 33 calories, 3 of proteins and 7 grams all very low levels, bu vigrating 188 milligrams, 4, 8 milligrams of tr International Units of vit 11 milligrams of thiamine 11 grams of riboflavin, 11 grams of niacin, and 9 grams of vitamin C.

To reap the full ben collards, make sure to b fresh young greens. T, easy to recognize, for their taste signals the hea of collards, so their app have any defects. The lards look fresh, even t trained eye—they appea and frankly green. W lard greens begin to go o show it by wilted lea color, and even by begi sprout, all signs that the are old and therefore y tough.

The French do not ay collards, though they h eral varieties of them—cho lier, marrow cabbage, dist ed by a swollen stem; zho tées, thousand-headed c whose main stalk divide each in to a number of separate roo ing stems; chon coulier cabbage, a high-growing and chow franger, food bage, which has broad All of them are used exc as animal feed. Human do not eat them.

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## GREEK — AMERICANS, ARMENIAN — AMERICANS, EVERYBODY WHO WANTS TO STOP THE KILLING IN CYPRUS. YOU CAN.

As you read these words, Greek Cypriot and Armenian Cypriot fathers are being separated from their families and shipped to the Turkish mainland. Women and children are being molested. Shepherds returning to their villages to care for their animals are being killed. Turkish troops break the cease-fire daily, crossing the "Atilla line" (the Turkish high command gave it that name), killing anyone they find in Greek villages like Petra...

What is happening now in Cyprus is faithful to Turkish history. In one year, 1915, they slaughtered a million Armenians, an efficiency record never bettered by Hitler. In 1923, hundreds of thousands of Greek civilians in Asia Minor were butchered. We are living today, 1974, and are standing by and watching genocide—with about the same fanaticism as Hitler's. It will result in war between Greece and God knows who else.

Greek Oppression of the Turkish Cypriot minority. The 18 % Turkish Cypriot minority had, under the 1960 constitution which gave independence to Cyprus, 30% of the parliamentary seats; 40% of the police force and armed force; and a virtual veto power on governmental decisions. But in fact the 82 % Greek and Armenian part of the population controlled virtually all industry, commerce, and the government bureaucracy. The Turk of Cyprus is a farmer or laborer. He was not pushed by his parents or community to go to the mainland or abroad to study. It was not part of his ethic. This was true for 14 years under an independent Cyprus; true when the island was a British colony; and true while under Ottoman rule. It was also the situation on the Turkish mainland until the "solution" of extermination died above. The problem is jealousy. Jealousy maddens. Genocide is being committed again by the Turks against the same people.

But the Greeks started the whole mess. Yes the Greek mainland dictatorship of Ioannides, like all failures, needed a diversionary activity. Cyprus was a good and old cause. But as incompetent as this dictatorship was, its survival was too dependent on America for them not to signal their intentions to the U.S.—somewhere in our governmental apparatus. Some days before the Sampson putsch on Cyprus, didn't our Secretary of State call Mouskoulis Makarios, the Castro of the Mediterranean?

The U.S.A. could have stopped it all. President Johnson used his phone in 1964 and 1967 and told the Turks to keep their troops home. They did. Mr. Kissinger, if not a preoccupied Mr. Nixon, could have called Mr. Kerkir, or whoever in the Turkish military to run Turkey. Let us assume that Mr. Kerkir is a man of good faith. However, he obviously does not control the military who repeatedly turn his promises into mockery. The present U.S. Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger, said all that needed to be said—cut it out Turkey or no more arms. But the next day Henry Kissinger rebuked this position. There is an argument that previous U.S. attitudes stopping Turkish military intervention resulted in the Turkey that needed to be more militant than his military to survive; that the Turks in the initial intervention phase, acted properly to safeguard their minority and the independence of the island. Doesn't all this Turkish success allow Mr. Kerkir the necessary room to maneuver at home. After all, for his people, and his military, he has gone further than any recent Turkish leadership. Turkey did intervene. If he is a democratic statesman who wants to survive democratically, does he not need a strong and democratic neighbor in Greece?

But America is not the World's Policeman. Nobody is talking of sending American troops anywhere. We are talking of America speaking clearly to two Nato allies. We have a very special interest in doing so—for the first time in many years, Greece and Turkey are simultaneously heading toward democratic government which might allow some discussion between the two, and thus peace in this area. America has some very special obligations to do so. Both countries are armed to the teeth by us. The Greek dictatorship continued to exist not only because of police torture, thousands of political prisoners, fear, 200 dead students at the Athens Polytechnic, but mainly because our government OK'd it. The Ambassador to Greece, Tasso, openly supported the dictatorship—would not see opposition leaders until he saw the regime beginning to crumble last November. We even sent our illustrious Greek-American VP, Spiro Agnew, to bless the junta. The anti-Americanism in Greece has still to reach the proportions of what it is today in Turkey. Ask any American sailor who's gone into a Turkish port. This anti-Americanism is every American's fault, but particularly we Greek-Americans. We didn't open our mouths. America's pro-Turkish position on Cyprus shattered Greece's American dream—the land of the free. The just. America had always been Greece's protector—from Wilson to Roosevelt to Truman to Kennedy to Johnson. And Greece tried to repay in

her way—by fighting with us in both world wars and Korea, by supporting U.S. policy in every international forum, by loving our country. Any American who's ever been to Greece knows that.

Greece woke up and discovered that in the end she was only a pawn. As Henry Brandon of the London Sunday Times wrote, "Even the Pentagon, which had a definite preference for Greece because of its bases there, shifted during the crisis to the view that Turkey was militarily more important."

Another war. More probable because the Turkish invasion of Cyprus of July 20/21 failed. Most of the Turkish paratroopers landed in the bay of Kyrenia, took the airport, and failed; the Turkish air force sank its own ships "Our Nato ally's air force has never been rated at Nato performance standard—Greece's is!" A strike-division, pro-Makarios vs pro-Sampson Greek Cypriot force held them off—until the first U.N. cease-fire. Turkey then proceeded to land 35,000 troops and new equipment—during the cease-fire. Turkey expanded her precarious beach-head, and took Famagusta—during the cease-fire. They moved while a new Greek government was taking over from the military. They moved while the only world forum we have, the U.N. Security Council, kept talking. Despite the courage of the British Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, who unequivocally condemned Turkish gun-on-the-table diplomacy, only one nation spoke clearly—France.

Can our world survive many more Vietnam, or Palestinian injustices? Where is the breaking point?

The Turks continue to push aside U.N. forces who protect Greek villages. They do not allow the 200,000 refugees to live. There are already over 4,000 Greek and 200 Turk civilian casualties. Turkish troops block the repair of the public water works by Greek engineers. They continue to demolish civilian targets. In the Western world—miles from any military targets. If they continue to loot and desecrate churches and cemeteries, if their ancient hatred is not brought under control—then like the Palestinian or Vietnamese, the Greek and Armenian Cypriot will be driven to maddening acts to defend themselves—which, yes, will also be horrible crimes. The Turk will as promptly high his leaders, retaliate with a brutality never seen in modern times. Then Greece will intervene. Then who else will come in?

Henry Kissinger no longer works for a crippled President... Hope.

President Ford may have his hands full with domestic and world-wide economic problems. But by choosing Nelson Rockefeller, one of the most experienced statesmen in foreign affairs—it just might be a powerful signal that President Ford intends to put his mark on American foreign policy. And his mark is straight talk—so is Nelson Rockefeller's. No man has been a more constant friend of Greece than Rockefeller.

We have someone to talk to. Let's speak out this time. All of us can help our government re-think its world strategy in terms, O.K., of self interest, but that is true to our nation's historical position—the use of our strength to defend the weak and oppressed. What America's enemies fear is that we just might speak clearly again. The solution will not be the 5th Security Council resolution. It could be America joining the rest of the world. Nobody is asking you for money. Much more, your concern, your mind, your time, your action. You, yourself, alone. Your individual action is all that is left to prevent genocide and a subsequent war.

Some Action suggestions.

1. Telegraph Nelson Rockefeller. Remind him that we are 3 million Greek and Armenian Americans. That America cannot sit on the sidelines and thus favor the Turkish fait accompli. We want to know his position. President Ford's position is closer to Kissinger or Schlesinger.
2. Telegraph your Senator or Congressman. If you want his name and address, call your nearest U.S. Embassy. We are electing a new Congress in a few weeks. Make every candidate state his position.
3. If you live overseas—contact the nearest U.S. Embassy and ask that the U.S. position be explained, to you.
4. Walk into the office of this newspaper and buy space to re-run this advertisement.

What else? You think. You do it. You don't have much time.

GREEK-ARMENIAN AMERICANS IN EUROPE FOR A FREE CYPRUS  
7, Rue Georges-Bisot, Paris-16e.

## Commerce Group Drops Woman

RENTON, Wash., Sept. 4 (AP).—Under the threat of losing its national charter, the Renton Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter has voted to drop its first female member. And the woman who saw her membership revoked by a 7-5 vote yesterday reacted by declaring, "It's a bunch of garbage! It's your loss, too."

Famela Backus, a 31-year-old Renton realtor and mother of three, added, "I'm not going to seduce you. I want to learn to run committees, self-confidence and public speaking. I'm a businesswoman."

The organization agreed to postpone voting to readmit Mrs. Backus until after a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in October.

At Food and Drug Administration hearings in Washington, 36 deaths were reported to have resulted from use of the devices in this country. A survey of physicians by the U.S. Center for Disease Control disclosed that the use of the devices led to over 3,500 hospitalizations in the first six months of 1973.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Germany Said Ready to Give More Loans

EEC Partners Could Get the Credits

By John Fiehn

MUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ).—West German government increasingly willing to help its EEC partners with bilateral credit arrangements.

fact, these informants said, Helmut Schmidt would be willing to help its EEC partners with bilateral credit arrangements.

Ready to Aid Others

sources said Bonn is ready to provide similar credit facilities to other countries if asked for aid.

is, sources explained, appears to be a departure from Bonn's tight-fisted credit policy.

ne reason for this is that it apparently believes that bilateral credit arrangements are more attractive politically than community loans, which, after

another point is that Germany is its chief customers, the members of the Common Market, to remain in a position to German products while domestic demand is weak.

EC central bankers will discuss the matter next Monday in a meeting in Basel for the 10th meeting of the Bank International Settlements.

EC finance ministers are due to discuss the loan at Sept. 10 conference in Brussels.

market of 103 million sweet-toothed people.

In fact, to guarantee enough sugar for its own population, Brazil will cut exports slightly this year—2.5 million tons, compared to 2.9 million in 1973. Yet due to astronomical world prices, it will make 70 per cent more money from sugar sales abroad than it did last year.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Output Drops 4 Percent

U.S. auto makers built 450,578 cars in domestic plants in August, down about 4 per cent from the 469,730 produced in the year-ago month and almost 11 per cent lower than the 504,000 units planned for the month. Strikes at key auto suppliers and labor troubles at auto assembly plants cut anticipated production for the month.

Only Ford and American Motors posted gains from the August 1973 production levels. GM's September output goal, sources say, is about 25 per cent below a year ago. Ford's output this month is scheduled to be 13 per cent higher, while Chrysler's is 39 per cent above strike-reduced levels of a year ago and American Motors' output is targeted about 2 per cent above last September.

GM Says Price Hikes Will Hurt Sales

The recent sharp price increases on U.S. autos are likely to prevent the auto market from recovering as much in the 1975-model year as it might have, General Motors concedes.

"We know the price increases we've put into effect... are going to disturb the Dickens effect of this market," says Richard Gerstenberg, GM chairman. Without the boosts, he adds, "we would have expected a higher increase" in the industry's 1975-model sales than the modest 5 per cent recently forecast by the giant auto company.

GM has increased prices an average of about \$430, or 8.5 per cent, on its 1975-model cars and trucks, and Ford has indicated its boosts will average well over \$400 a car.

Chrysler, which has not yet announced a figure, is expected to raise prices a similar amount.

These boosts come atop increases that generally totaled more than \$500 a unit on 1974 models.

Mr. Gerstenberg contends that there is "nothing we do more reluctantly" than increase prices, but he indicates GM had no alternative since the recent boosts "are far below the level of cost increases we've been subjected to."

Nippon Steel Eyes Amax Unit Link

Nippon Steel Corp. may take a 5 to 10 per cent equity stake in Amax Aluminum Co., the aluminum division of Amstar Inc., Nippon Steel says the capital link had been proposed by Mitsui & Co., which last January acquired 50 per cent of the American aluminum smelter for \$135 million.

The capital would be used to build a joint aluminum refinery in Oregon. Industry sources say Mitsui Aluminum Industry and Mitsui Alumina are likely to take part in Amax Aluminum with up to 5 per cent each at a future date.

AEG Says Earnings Stabilize

AEG-Telefunken says its earnings stabilized in 1973 and this trend continued in the first half of this year. Domestic group net profit in 1973 was 94.4 million marks, up from 45.3 million marks in 1972.

will be influenced by continuing uncertainty on economic trends, reduced domestic consumer and investment activity and falling growth rates in export business, the company adds.

However, net worldwide sales are expected to reach over 12 billion marks in 1974, up from 10.8 billion marks last year.

Move to Keep Prices Up Is Reported

Oil exports from the Mediterranean slump

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ).—Arab oil exports from the east Mediterranean have been slashed by around 60 per cent in recent weeks, a senior executive of Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) told AP-Dow Jones.

Faisal al-Bassam, the first Saudi Arabian to become vice-president of Aramco, which handles the bulk of Saudi Arabia's oil production, said pumping of Saudi crude oil through the trans-Arabia oil pipeline to the Lebanese terminal of Sidon is running at the rate of between 150,000 and 160,000 barrels a day, which is about 35 percent of capacity.

Other informed oil sources in Beirut said a similar drastic drop in throughput has been registered for Iraqi Kirkuk oil at the Tripoli terminal, formerly owned by the Western consortium Iraq Petroleum Co.

Current throughput of Iraqi crude oil to Tripoli is running at the rate of around 400,000 barrels a day, which is about 40 per cent of capacity, they said.

Tanker Rates Cited

Mr. Al-Bassam attributed the drop in the quantity of Saudi oil exports from Sidon to the drop in tanker rates. "It is now cheaper to export oil by tanker from the Saudi terminal of Ras Tanura," on the Persian Gulf, he said.

The same reason may be given for the drop in Iraqi Mediterranean oil exports, Al-Bassam said.

Beirut oil sources ridiculed the "weather conditions" story and insisted the drop was ordered by the Saudi government.

One source argued: "If weather conditions were responsible for the drop in production, why didn't Aramco maintain its original production and increase, instead, its exports through the trans-Arabia oil pipeline?"

When asked about this, Aramco attributed the drop to "weather conditions" at the port of Ras Tanura, which delayed tanker loadings there during the month.

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Bank Admits Cover-Up In Penn-Central Deals

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (WP).—One of Wall Street's best-known investment banking firms has admitted it did not reveal significant information to investors in Penn-Central Corp. in the months before the railroad filed the biggest bankruptcy in history.

In court papers filed here, Gustave Levy, senior partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co., said he knew the firm was selling commercial paper in Penn-Central while it possessed private information indicating severe financial problems.

Commercial paper is a form of short-term investment used chiefly by corporations. Goldman, Sachs is Wall Street's largest commercial paper dealer and sold hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Penn-Central paper from 1968 to 1970.

trial is set

After Penn-Central went into reorganization on June 21, 1970, a number of suits were filed against Goldman, Sachs charging that the firm did not adhere to federal disclosure rules. Several of the suits have been settled out of court.

The Levy testimony is in a deposition taken in May, 1972, which has come to light now because the first of the remaining suits is scheduled for trial in federal court here on Sept. 9.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Welch Foods Inc., the grape juice manufacturer; Younger Bros. Inc., a department store chain based in Des Moines, Iowa; and C.R. Anthony Co., a variety store chain in Oklahoma. A fourth plaintiff in the suit, Federated Investors, settled out of court in July.

The suit revolves around the question of whether Goldman, Sachs possessed nonpublic information about Penn-Central's financial condition which should have been given to potential investors. The firm has taken the position, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission study of the Penn-Central case, that it was only a dealer in the commercial paper and did not have the obligation to disclose information that normally falls on an underwriter of securities.

Throughout the 263-page deposition, Mr. Levy, a former chairman of the New York Stock Exchange who is regarded as one of the most influential people in Wall Street, denied any day-to-day contact with the sale of Penn-Central commercial paper. However, he said he was the "principal contact" with the company and was partly responsible for bringing the railroad's business to Goldman, Sachs.

Goldman, Sachs began selling commercial paper in Penn-Central in 1968, after the Interstate Commerce Commission gave the company permission to issue \$100 million worth. The limit was later raised to \$150 million and then to \$200 million.

In his deposition, Mr. Levy discussed the two types of memoranda that Goldman, Sachs used to report on its commercial paper issuers. One, called "green sheets," was sent periodically to purchasers of the paper. The other, called "blue sheets," although they were actually white, were circulated among Goldman, Sachs personnel and "sometimes" contained nonpublic information.

"Were you aware that Goldman, Sachs & Co. was selling commercial paper of Penn-Central while it possessed nonpublic information on Penn-Central?" Mr. Levy was asked by plaintiff's counsel Daniel Pollack.

"I was aware that Goldman, Sachs & Co. was selling commercial paper but I didn't know whether... yes, yes, the answer

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Gustave Levy

is yes," Mr. Levy replied, according to the deposition.

In November, 1969, Mr. Levy testified, he became aware that Penn-Central would report a \$40-million loss for the first nine months of 1969, compared with a \$1-million loss in the same period of 1968.

A "green sheet" issued to customers on Nov. 13, 1969, did not include that information, but Mr. Levy said, "I have no idea why (it) did not."

He said he was not aware that, in approving the last issue in the commercial paper limit for Penn-Central, the ICC said it was "concerned" about the use of short-term credit to provide long-term financing, or, according to the deposition, that on Nov. 6, 1969, "the ICC expressed concern about the deficit working capital situation of the railroad."

The SEC filed charges against Goldman, Sachs, charging violation of anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. The firm signed a consent agreement, neither admitting nor denying the charge but agreeing to an injunction against violations and to changes in some of its procedures. The trial, set to open Sept. 9, is the first civil suit against Goldman, Sachs to grow out of the Penn-Central bankruptcy.

in San Cristobal even though its shares were not publicly traded and its net assets had a negative book value of \$187,000, the SEC says. The Capital Growth group received a 40 per cent equity in San Cristobal, with a partnership controlled by the Figueres family holding 60 per cent.

After the transaction, Mr. McAlpin obtained a Costa Rican passport and was appointed to a diplomatic post. In 1971, after Capital Growth's assets had shrunk substantially, Mr. McAlpin closed the mutual fund company's European sales offices and moved its headquarters to Costa Rica. He converted Capital Growth to a closed-end investment company.

There will now only be a 5 per cent reserve requirement instead of 8 per cent. The Fed said the action will reduce total reserves by about \$400 million "at a time when there is a seasonal need to provide reserves to the banking system."

The Fed also said the action should encourage banks to increase the maturities of the large CDs because it will lower the costs of issuing such paper. CDs are a major source of financing for banks.

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Prices Plunge On Big Board; Volume Is Up

Delay Feared in Ford's Anti-Inflation Moves

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The headlong plunge of stock prices deepened today amid indications that major economic decisions by the Ford administration may be delayed until next January.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.33 to 648—a new low for the year.

Volume totaled 16.93 million shares compared with 12.75 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors had been demoralized by the steady market decline, lack of positive economic policy under the new administration and unrelenting inflation.

Magnavox slipped 1.8 to 2. North American Philips, which is bidding for Magnavox, disclosed that the Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered an investigation for the period before Philips made its offer. Two Philips employees apparently purchased Magnavox stock within a few days before the bid was made public.

Hughes Tool fell 3.4 to 44.1. The company postponed until Sept. 23 a special stockholder meeting slated for today to approve Hughes's planned acquisition of Byron Jackson, a Borg-Warner unit. The Justice Department has filed suit to block the merger.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.74 to 67.38. On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average dropped 2.10 to 58.26.

Bond prices continued to move lower in very quiet trading, although bills rallied strongly from early weakness late in the session.

Falls in government coupons went as far as 3-3 point while corporates were down by as much as 5.8 point in some places.

Bills, however, rebounded with the three month bill some 11 basis points in yield lower to 9.28 per cent bid—after gaining up to 15 points in early trading. The six-month bill ended some eight points down in yield to 9.34 per cent bid.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices fell their limits early today but rallied in the last hour under new buying and short covering. Some trade sources thought the buying was influenced by a report that India had purchased 350,000 tons of wheat and was expected to place an order for an additional amount.

In the wild buying that developed at the close, oats were at the limit higher and wheat just short of the limit.

In New York, world sugar futures attracted heavy profit-taking with losses extending to the limit of one cent before a small recovery was made in the final minutes of the session.

Company Report

H.J. Heinz

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Profits (millions)... 11.59

Per Share... 0.77

PER SHARE... 0.77

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Banque de l'Indochine

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EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE

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ROME, October 2, 3, 4, 1974

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| —1974— Stocks and<br>High Low Div in S P/E |                                |  |                                |  | Sta. Net<br>100% High Low Last Crp |  |  |  |  |
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## Evert, Connors Move Ahead

to win, so you can say I'm eager to do the job."

But first Connors and Smith must win quarterfinal matches: Connors against Mettrveli and Smith against Tanner.

Kodes, twice runner-up for this title and beaten by John Newcombe in last year's final, said: "I think the final will be between Smith and Newcombe."

Connors, beaming in, smiled and said, "That's okay."

There is no love between Connors and Smith, although each is quite about each other in public.

Connors was forced to save four set points in the 10th game of the first set against Kodes before he wrapped it up two games later. He trailed 0-2 in the second, then put together a string of five games, while he ripped off six straight games in the fourth set, breaking Kodes' love three times after trailing 0-2.

Smith was unlucky to be taken to a tie-break in the third set by Ball. He had three break points in the 11th game, lost them all, then led 4-3 in the 12th, only to lose the next two points on serve.

Chris, who played 46-

Rosewell had looked tired, in the heat and that he's a year older.

Vijay, who will lead India's Davis Cup challenge against the Soviet Union in Poona, India, after the Open, will practice with Pancho Gonzalez today and discuss tactics with the old master, who twice won the title before he was even born.

Gonzalez does not believe his protégé can win simply because he's "a nice guy with no killer instinct."

Amritha says Gonzalez is wrong, "but there is no use just saying it. I'll have to prove" to him "I'm every inch a killer on court."

"Each time I go on court I want to win, but when I come off I want my opponent to feel he lost because I played better."

not eager to step away from playing.

But the security of a multi-year contract with CBS apparently caused a change in the thinking of the 31-year-old Robertson. He will begin his role as commentator for the Game of the Week on Oct. 27, when Bill Walton makes his television debut as a professional for Portland.

Robertson, an all-America at the University of Cincinnati before joining the Cincinnati Royals in 1980, was traded to Milwaukee in 1970 and combined with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar to bring the Bucks the NBA championship the following season.

Unites, one of professional

Pentti Kahma won the discus with his last throw and Riihita Salin upset favored East German Ellen Streidt to win gold in the women's 400 meters. Russia, however, still maintained the outstanding performances of the third day came from Denmark's Jesper Tørring, who upset reigning champion Kestus Šapka of Russia to win the high jump and Yugoslav Luciano Susani, who unleashed a strong closing burst on the final bend of the men's 800 meters to strike gold in championship best of 1:44.1.

Dick Motta, the Bulls' coach, said he had worked on the deal for five weeks and that the cash outlay was "a lot more than \$100,000."

Dick Verilek, the general manager of the financially strapped Warriors, admitted the money was the most important aspect of the biggest offseason pro basketball trade.

"The financial aspects of the trade made it attractive as a vital move in establishing fiscal viability," he said.

Later, a hospital spokesman said that Orea had been released.

There was an excellent overall showing by the U.S. contingent and American coach Ted Nash said: "We can do even better next year."

Several of the races were decided by inches. But the most spectacular moment came in the very last race - where the big favorites of Australia, Britain, East Germany and the United States charged down the slopes almost even.

[illegible]

| Team        | Points | Yards | Plays | Time  |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Oakland     | 79     | 57    | 581   | —     |
| Texas       | 71     | 88    | 518   | 8 1/2 |
| Kansas City | 69     | 64    | 511   | 9 1/2 |
| Minnesota   | 57     | 83    | 493   | 12    |
| Chicago     | 67     | 89    | 493   | 12    |
| California  | 52     | 84    | 383   | 27    |

(Wednesday's game not included.)

**Tuesday's Results**

Cleveland 5, Detroit 1 (1st).

Detroit 5, Cleveland 4 (3d).

Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.

Texas 5, Minnesota 2.

Oakland 7, California 6.

**Wednesday's Games**

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## Art Buchwald

## Good Neighbors

WASHINGTON—Every time you come back from vacation you find some old neighbors have moved out and new people have moved in. Take my neighborhood, for example. You can imagine my surprise when I saw some strange kids playing on the lawn at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

"Who are those kids?" I asked my friend, Marty.

"Oh, didn't you know? The Nixons moved out in August."

"They did?" I said in surprise. "It's funny they didn't mention anything about it when I left in July. It must have been awfully sudden. Did they give any reason why they were leaving?"

"No," Marty said. "One day they were there, and the next day a moving van pulled up and they were gone. You know how old man Nixon used to keep his thoughts to himself, so we weren't too surprised when he upped and left."

"That's a shame," I said. "He was a nice fellow and never caused anyone any bother. I'm sorry I didn't have a chance to say good-bye. Any idea where they went?"

"I'm not too sure. I think maybe Peoria," I said.

"Why Peoria?" I asked.

"Well, they kept talking about Peoria all the time. Every time they did something they wanted to know if it would play in Peoria. So we figured that's probably

where they went. But that's just a guess. They could have gone anywhere."

"Does anyone know why they moved?"

"Something to do with trouble in the government. The gossip we heard is that if he resigned, he'd be assured of a pension. But if he tried to stick it out, he'd be canned with nothing. So I guess he took the money and ran."

"Who moved into the house?"

"Family called the Fords. They're really nice people. Everyone seems to like them."

"What's he do for a living?" I asked Marty.

"He used to be a congressman, but now I think he's got some high job in the government, though you wouldn't know it to talk to him. He makes his own breakfast and he leaves the door open so anyone can talk to him. Those are his kids on the lawn there. His wife's a chatter. Used to be in show biz, I hear, but real down to earth. She cooks her own breakfast, too."

"It's good to have nice neighbors," I said.

"Nice isn't the word for it. Do you know the Fords hadn't moved in a week before they gave a dinner-dance and invited everyone on the block to come?"

"No kidding?"

"Yep. And they say they're going to have blacks and women and poor people and everyone visit them."

"It's going to be tough to get a parking spot," I said.

"Everyone in the neighborhood is pleased as all get-out to have such fine people move in. You never know who you're gonna get to live at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and it could affect real estate values."

"Any other changes I should know about?" I asked Marty.

"The Ron Ziegler moved to California, and there's talk that Father McLaughlin is going to get a new parish somewhere. I hear the Pat Buchanans are leaving and also the Ken Clawsons."

"Wow, it's been quite a summer. Anyone besides the Fords moving in that I should know about?"

"Oh yeah, a family named the Rockefeller moved from New York here. They said a house on Massachusetts Avenue."

"Danna," I said. "There goes the neighborhood."

Nobody seems quite certain what will happen in Covent Garden after the produce men go. The market site and surrounding area, comprising some 96 acres, has been the subject of a much argued redevelopment project.

## Festival or a Wake At Covent Garden?

By Tom Lambert

LONDON—The strolling singers are out this week at Covent Garden, and the red-seal basket racers and the Nell Gwynne look alike, all whooping and cavorting and adding to the confusion and traffic jams with a kind of tearful, anticipatory nostalgia.

The famed vegetable, flower and fruit garden—established under charter by King Charles II in 1661—will be moving shortly across the Thames to its new location at Nine Elms near the Vauxhall Bridge.

When Covent Garden moves, a good slice of the history, pungency and color of downtown London will go with it. There will be no more shouting and laughing as the porters run their barrows through the incredible traffic snarl of early morning, horn-blasting trucks and cursing drivers, no more of the rich mixture of fragrances of fresh-cut flowers and Spanish melons and perfumed ladies going home from the opera or having one for the road at the old Nags Head Pub.

"And a good thing, too," one produce dealer said sourly the other day. "My barrow simply cannot move in this place. Atmosphere and sentiment are all very well, but we have to be able to move."

Some 370 dealers and firms buy and sell 4,000 tons of produce daily in Covent Garden, a nine-acre former pasture laced with streets, alleys and byways, thronged with perhaps 3,000 pickup trucks daily.

## Few Feet Per Hour

It is not unusual for a truck to move only a few feet per hour, and some dealers complain the congestion costs them customers and cash.

The new Nine Elms market, which covers nearly 70 acres, boasts a free-flowing traffic system and parking space for 3,000 trucks and other vehicles.

Meanwhile, getting ready for the Covent Garden close-down on Oct. 14, a festival committee has scheduled this week a program of exhibitions, poetry readings, street dances and other events to say good-bye to the 3,500 men who have been working the produce companies and stalls.

There will be red-seal basket races, in which porters will try to pile as many of those fruit carriers on their heads as possible. There will be concerts in St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Paul's Churches in the Covent Garden area. There will be a prize for the man or woman dressed most appropriately as Nell Gwynne. Tradition has it that King Charles II spotted Nell in Covent Garden, where part of the film "My Fair Lady" was shot.

In Covent Garden, feelings are mixed about the move to Nine Elms.



Covent Garden in the old days.

"I've been here more than a quarter of a century," one dealer said. "I will miss it."

A young porter, struggling, said he didn't mind moving because "it will be easier to get around at the other place."

Nobody seems quite certain what will happen in Covent Garden after the produce men go. The market site and surrounding area, comprising some 96 acres, has been the subject of a much argued redevelopment project. The Greater London Council once wanted to tear down 80 of the area's older buildings and replace them with shops, hotels, schools and new housing.

Conservationists, preservationists, citizens' groups and finally the former Conservative government objected to various parts of the plan.

"It's still very much there," a council office said, "but it's still being very much debated."

© Los Angeles Times.

## PEOPLE: Curious Gathering At Snake River Canyon

The curious are already gathering near Snake River Canyon in Idaho to watch Evel Knievel try to hurl himself across the canyon on a motorcycle Sunday. Richard Frederick, 23, and his wife Jan, 21, for example, drove a day and a half from their home in Illinois and are paying \$35 each a night for the privilege of sleeping in what was once a cow pasture, a trailer from Arizona is bearing a banner reading: "Break the Snake."

Meanwhile, Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., says that Knievel's proposed jump may have a bad influence on American children. In a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, Murphy said that he had received newspaper reports and photos from Idaho showing youngsters "on bicycles and jerrybuilt ramps trying to perform Evel's stunts over local streams."

Murphy asked the FCC to prevent any telecasting of Knievel's jump.

\*\*\*

The program for Tuesday night's concert by the National Symphony Orchestra at Wolf Trap Farm Park, near Washington, listed works by Liszt, Strauss, Schubert and Mahler.

The last turned out to be Secretary of the Navy William M. Middendorf 24, whose "Navy Suite" was premiered. The 49-year-old secretary has been composing since his piano teacher dissuaded him from a career as a performer. He has written five symphonies and is working on material commemorating the U.S. bicentennial. Tuesday morning, before going to the office, he wrote a hymn. "It's not all that difficult," he said.

\*\*\*

A Frenchman and his wife and their four children noddled themselves inside the French Consulate in Los Angeles Tuesday and stayed seven hours to press a 12-year-old claim on property in Africa. "We came out because the American police said they'd help us," Mrs. Joseph Berenguer said. "We decided there was no point in staying forever."

The Berenguers claim that the French government has repeatedly rejected the family's claim for \$30,000 compensation for property expropriated by Algeria after it won its independence from France in 1962. Consulate officials were not available for comment on the claim. Police said that they would



WORRIED?—Miss Rhoda Kay Pope, for the Miss America, cant, which takes place in Atlantic City, N.J., Sat

not press charges against guer, a 32-year-old Frenchman who owns a French-lesser in Santa Barbara.

RECORDS: Pendelope Wh is 5 years old, climbed the foot Mount Hood in which may be a record for olds. Last year her sister she climbed Mount Kil in Africa. But Samanth then there was Lt. Judy who was piloting a Navy plane and became the name Carmen and became the Navy said was "a woman pilot in naval history" in a hurricane's eye.

\*\*\*

Taping of the television "All in the Family" has been off for nearly three weeks. Carroll O'Connor refuses a picket line of striking clams to portray Archie on strike. "How could I go on strike and go in and guy on strike and be O'Connor asked."

\*\*\*

Fatty Cake, the N.Y. Park Zoo's baby gorilla, on a second birthday Tues along with congratulatory a blow to her star status. Lulu is expecting again.

—SAMUEL JOH

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, SEPT. 5

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